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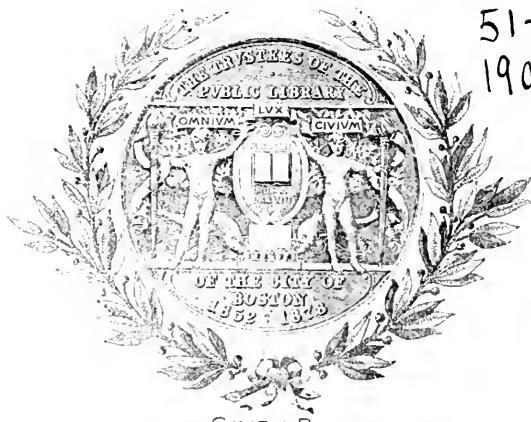


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LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS

No. 51 - 1

JULY-AUGUST, 1907.

CONTAINING:

Place of Birth—Massachusetts.

Place of Birth—City of Boston.

Massachusetts Forestry.

The Deaf.

Wage Agreements in Fall River Cotton Mills.

Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1907.

Help Wanted in New England's Cotton Mills.

Free Employment Offices in Foreign Countries.

Municipal Pawnshops in France and Germany.

Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations.

Movement of Manufacturing Establishments.

Factory Construction in Massachusetts.

Failures in Massachusetts.

Trade Union Notes.

Industrial Agreements.

Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor.

Excerpts.

Statistical Abstracts.

Industrial Information.

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WILLIAM CULBERTSON
DIRECTOR
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In Bulletin No. 28 was printed an index covering Bulletins Nos. 1 to 28 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 34, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 38, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 35 to 38 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 44 an index covering Bulletins Nos. 39 to 44 inclusive; and in Bulletin No. 50 an index covering Bulletins Nos. 45 to 50 inclusive.

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THE PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE INHABITANTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By the Decennial Census taken May 1, 1905, the place of birth of each inhabitant in the State of Massachusetts was ascertained. In the table which follows, the native born are classified by States and the foreign born by countries, or divisions thereof, with specification of sex.

TABLE I.—*Place of Birth, Native and Foreign Born, by Sex. For the State.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
NATIVE BORN.	1,016,993	1,068,643	2,085,636
Alabama, .	257	241	498
Alaska, .	3	3	6
Arizona, .	20	9	29
Arkansas, .	27	85	162
California, .	1,374	958	2,332
Colorado, .	302	283	585
Connecticut, .	17,220	19,017	36,237
Delaware, .	302	286	588
District of Columbia, .	745	815	1,560
Florida, .	320	302	622
Georgia, .	652	790	1,442
Hawaiian Islands, .	1	1	2
Idaho, .	31	19	50
Illinois, .	2,536	3,014	5,550
Indiana, .	663	777	1,440
Indian Territory, .	49	19	38
Iowa, .	702	884	1,586
Kansas, .	367	452	819
Kentucky, .	542	572	1,114
Louisiana, .	276	265	541
Maine, .	44,487	50,754	95,241
Maryland, .	1,515	1,555	3,070
Massachusetts, .	816,460	848,642	1,665,102
Town named, .	547,300	557,205	1,104,505
Other towns, .	268,572	290,890	559,462
Not specified, .	588	547	1,135
Michigan, .	1,790	1,981	3,771
Minnesota, .	777	931	1,708
Mississippi, .	123	155	278
Missouri, .	703	758	1,461
Montana, .	89	79	168
Nebraska, .	282	291	573
Nevada, .	36	44	80
New Hampshire, .	31,211	33,987	65,198
New Jersey, .	3,758	4,087	7,845
New Mexico, .	23	35	58
New York, .	35,606	38,539	74,145
North Carolina, .	1,702	2,009	3,711
North Dakota, .	107	97	204
Ohio, .	2,768	3,031	5,799
Oklahoma, .	11	5	16
Oregon, .	99	82	181
Pennsylvania, .	6,392	6,877	13,269
Philippine Islands, .	2	2	2
Rhode Island, .	14,852	15,356	30,208
South Carolina, .	660	880	1,540
South Dakota, .	74	90	164
Tennessee, .	294	319	613
Texas, .	241	261	502
United States, n. s., .	1,889	2,468	4,357
Utah, .	54	48	102
Vermont, .	19,801	20,885	40,686

TABLE I.—*Place of Birth, Native and Foreign Born, by Sex. For the State*
—Concluded.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES	FEMALES	BOTH SEXES
Native Born—Con.			
Virginia,	3,603	4,160	7,763
Washington,	52	58	110
West Virginia,	185	187	372
Wisconsin,	962	1,174	2,136
Wyoming,	36	26	62
Foreign Born.			
	444,596	473,448	918,044
Africa,	86	48	134
American citizens (born abroad),	2,513	4,157	6,670
American citizens (born at sea),	36	50	86
Armenia,	2,170	681	2,851
At Sea,	195	221	416
Australia,	175	145	320
Austria,	10,079	9,771	19,840
Bohemia,	474	482	956
Hungary,	5,170	5,090	10,260
Not specified,	4,435	4,189	8,624
Asia, n. s.,	102	63	165
Belgium,	566	453	1,019
British Possessions, Other,	441	367	808
Bulgaria,	43	8	51
Canada English,	21,421	28,557	49,978
Canada French,	59,070	59,178	118,248
Central America,	9	5	14
China,	1,698	20	1,718
Cuba,	102	58	160
Denmark,	1,713	1,214	2,927
England,	41,536	42,357	83,893
Finland,	5,316	4,408	9,724
Foreign born, n. s.,	6	1	7
France,	2,372	2,141	4,513
Germany,	15,776	14,582	30,358
Baden,	587	599	1,186
Bavaria,	1,494	1,406	2,900
Prussia,	3,161	3,130	6,291
Saxony,	2,035	1,872	3,907
Wurtemburg,	478	515	993
Other Possessions,	698	665	1,303
Not specified,	7,323	6,455	13,778
Greece,	4,093	579	4,672
Hawaii,	21	14	35
Holland,	743	546	1,289
Ireland,	98,773	137,601	236,374
Italy,	32,314	18,244	50,558
Japan,	84	14	98
Mexico,	34	16	50
New Brunswick,	10,152	14,565	24,717
Newfoundland,	4,646	5,938	10,584
Norway,	2,399	2,086	4,485
Nova Scotia,	28,356	37,775	66,131
Philippine Islands,	8	1	9
Poland,	13,127	8,183	21,310
Porto Rico,	41	20	61
Portugal,	3,967	3,293	7,260
Portugal (Western Islands),	11,284	9,575	20,859
Prince Edward Island,	5,467	8,182	13,649
Rumania,	242	202	444
Russia,	27,191	22,113	49,304
Scotland,	11,882	12,781	24,663
Serbia,	2	3	5
South America,	180	141	321
Brazil,	69	59	128
Not specified,	111	82	193
Spain,	143	78	221
Sweden,	18,242	19,274	37,516
Switzerland,	649	584	1,233
Syria,	1,952	1,429	3,381
Turkey,	1,575	452	2,027
Wales,	734	803	1,537
West Indies,	870	481	1,351
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Native born,	1,016,903	1,068,643	2,085,636
Foreign born,	444,596	473,448	918,044
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE STATE,	1,461,589	1,542,091	3,003,680

From this table it appears that of the 3,003,680 persons resident in the Commonwealth in 1905, 2,085,636, or 69.44 per cent, were native born. In 1895, 69.41 per cent were native born. Of the total population in 1905, 1,461,589, or 48.66 per cent, were males and 1,542,091, or

51.34 per cent, were females. Of the native born, 48.76 per cent were males and 51.24 per cent were females, and of the foreign born, 48.43 per cent were males and 51.57 per cent were females. A decided excess of females over males was shown by those born in the following countries: Ireland, Nova Scotia, Canada (English), Sweden, Scotland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Table II exhibits the number of native and foreign born, by place of birth, in the State in 1895 and 1905, and the increases and decreases in the latter as compared with the former year expressed in numbers and percentages.

TABLE II.—*Comparison. Native and Foreign Born, 1895, 1905. For the State.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1895	1905	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1895	
			Numbers	Percentages
Native Born.	1,735,253	2,085,636	+350,383	+20.19
Alabama,	334	498	+164	+49.10
Alaska,	—	6	—	—
Arizona,	11	29	+18	+163.64
Arkansas,	104	162	+58	+55.77
California,	1,557	2,332	+775	+49.78
Colorado,	357	555	+228	+63.87
Connecticut,	30,282	36,237	+5,955	+19.67
Delaware,	481	588	+107	+22.25
District of Columbia,	1,272	1,560	+288	+22.64
Florida,	440	622	+182	+41.36
Georgia,	915	1,442	+527	+57.60
Hawaii,	—	2	—	—
Idaho,	34	50	+16	+47.06
Illinois,	4,059	5,550	+1,491	+36.73
Indiana,	923	1,440	+517	+56.01
Indian Territory,	18	38	+20	+111.11
Iowa,	1,193	1,586	+393	+32.39
Kansas,	579	819	+240	+41.45
Kentucky,	801	1,114	+313	+39.08
Louisiana,	538	541	+3	+0.56
Maine,	93,115	95,241	+2,126	+2.28
Maryland,	2,669	3,070	+401	+15.02
Massachusetts,	1,365,988	1,665,102	+299,114	+21.90
Town named,	893,326	1,104,505	+211,179	+23.64
Other towns,	466,280	559,462	+93,182	+19.98
Not specified,	6,382	1,135	-5,247	-82.22
Michigan,	2,446	3,771	+1,325	+54.17
Minnesota,	1,056	1,708	+652	+61.74
Mississippi,	186	278	+92	+49.46
Missouri,	1,066	1,461	+395	+37.05
Montana,	69	168	+99	+143.48
Nebraska,	349	573	+224	+64.18
Nevada,	69	80	+11	+15.94
New Hampshire,	62,279	65,198	+2,919	+4.69
New Jersey,	5,796	7,845	+2,049	+35.35
New Mexico,	33	58	+25	+75.76
New York,	62,003	74,145	+12,142	+19.58
North Carolina,	2,499	3,711	+1,212	+48.50
North Dakota,	101	204	+103	+101.98
Ohio,	4,285	5,739	+1,474	+34.56
Oklahoma,	—	16	—	—
Oregon,	100	181	+81	+81.00
Pennsylvania,	9,493	13,269	+3,776	+39.78
Philippine Islands,	—	2	+2	—
Rhode Island,	25,324	30,208	+4,884	+19.29
South Carolina,	931	1,540	+609	+65.41
South Dakota,	89	164	+75	+84.27
Tennessee,	406	613	+207	+50.90
Texas,	328	502	+174	+53.05
United States, n. s.,	4,587	4,357	-30	-0.68
Utah,	57	102	+45	+78.95
Vermont,	37,431	40,656	+3,255	+8.70
Virginia,	6,908	7,763	+855	+12.38
Washington,	48	110	+62	+129.17
West Virginia,	229	372	+143	+62.45
Wisconsin,	1,591	2,136	+545	+34.26
Wyoming,	39	62	+23	+55.97
Foreign Born.	764,930	918,044	+153,114	+20.02
Africa,	129	134	+5	+3.88
American citizens (born abroad),	4,555	6,670	+1,915	+37.38
American citizens (born at sea),	73	86	+13	+17.81
Armenia,	—	2,851	—	—

TABLE II.—Comparison. Native and Foreign Born, 1895, 1905. For the State—Concluded.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1895	1905	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1895	
			Numbers	Percentages
Foreign Born—Con.				
At Sea,	314	416	+102	+32.48
Australia,	1,106	320	+214	+201.89
Austria,	² 4,936	10,840	+14,904	+301.94
Bohemia,	—	956	—	—
Hungary,	—	10,260	—	—
Not specified,	—	8,624	—	—
Asia, n. s.,	520	165	-355	-65.27
Belgium,	505	1,019	+514	+101.78
British Possessions, Other,	984	809	-176	-17.89
Bulgaria,	8	51	+43	+537.50
Canada English,	55,461	49,978	-5,483	-9.89
Canada French,	109,763	118,248	+8,485	+7.73
Central America,	12	14	+2	+16.67
China,	1,690	1,718	+28	+1.66
Cuba,	114	160	+46	+40.35
Denmark,	2,337	2,927	+590	+25.25
England,	81,970	83,893	+1,923	+2.35
Finland,	—	9,724	—	—
Foreign born, n. s.,	369	7	-362	-98.10
France,	3,742	4,513	+771	+20.60
Germany,	² 31,151	30,558	-793	-2.55
Baden,	—	1,186	—	—
Bavaria,	—	2,900	—	—
Prussia,	—	6,291	—	—
Saxony,	—	3,907	—	—
Wurtemburg,	—	993	—	—
Other Possessions,	—	1,303	—	—
Not specified,	—	13,778	—	—
Greece,	879	4,972	+4,293	+1,132.72
Hawaii,	42	35	-7	-16.67
Holland,	83	1,289	+406	+45.98
Ireland,	258,247	236,374	-21,873	-8.47
Italy,	15,459	50,558	+35,099	+227.05
Japan,	46	98	+52	+113.04
México,	31	50	+19	+61.29
New Brunswick,	20,538	24,717	+4,179	+20.85
Newfoundland,	7,591	10,584	+2,993	+39.48
Norway,	3,182	4,485	+1,303	+40.95
Nova Scotia,	48,625	66,131	+17,506	+36.00
Philippine Islands,	—	9	—	—
Poland,	7,277	21,310	+14,033	+192.84
Porto Rico,	—	61	—	—
Portugal,	13,298	7,260	-6,038	-45.41
Portugal (Western Islands),	—	20,859	—	—
Prince Edward Island,	9,345	13,649	+4,304	+46.06
Rumania,	57	444	+387	+678.95
Russia,	22,158	49,304	+27,146	+122.51
Scotland,	24,554	24,663	+109	+0.44
Servia,	2	5	+3	+150.00
South America,	² 211	327	+116	+52.13
Brazil,	—	128	—	—
Not specified,	—	193	—	—
Spain,	228	221	-7	-3.07
Sweden,	28,541	37,516	+8,975	+31.46
Switzerland,	1,079	1,233	+154	+14.27
Syria,	—	3,381	—	—
Turkey,	1,744	2,027	+283	+16.28
Wales,	1,608	1,537	-71	-4.42
West Indies,	766	1,351	+585	+76.37
<i>Recapitulation.</i>				
Native born,	1,735,253	2,085,636	+350,383	+20.19
Foreign born,	764,930	918,044	+153,114	+20.02
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE STATE, . . .	2,500,183	3,003,680	+503,497	+20.14

¹ Returned as Oceania in 1895.² Detail not kept in 1895.³ Not kept separate in 1895.

According to the above table the rate of increase of native and foreign born in the State during the intercensal period 1895–1905 was in each case about the same as that of the total population of the State, the rate of increase being 20.14 per cent for the total population, — 20.19 per cent for the native born, and 20.02 per cent for the foreign born. The number of persons born and residing in Massachusetts in 1905 increased 21.90 per cent over the corresponding number in 1895, while the number of

persons born in Massachusetts and residing in their native town shows an increase of 23.64 per cent over the corresponding number in 1895. As the increase of native-born population was 20.19 per cent during the 10 year period, the above comparisons show that, to a slight extent, the native-born population was less disposed to leave the State and native town in 1905 than in 1895.

Table III shows the number and percentage of native-born persons by States and other divisions for the Census years 1895 and 1905.

TABLE III.—*Comparison. Native Born. 1895, 1905. For the State.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1895	1905	PERCENTAGES	
			1895	1905
Native Born.	1,735,253	2,085,636	100.00	100.00
Alabama, .	334	498	0.02	0.02
Alaska, .	—	6	—	1-
Arizona, .	11	29	1-	1-
Arkansas, .	104	162	0.01	0.01
California, .	1,557	2,332	0.09	0.11
Colorado, .	357	585	0.02	0.03
Connecticut, .	30,282	36,237	1.75	1.74
Delaware, .	481	588	0.03	0.03
District of Columbia, .	1,272	1,560	0.07	0.07
Florida, .	440	622	0.03	0.03
Georgia, .	915	1,442	0.06	0.07
Hawaii, .	—	2	—	1-
Idaho, .	34	50	1-	1-
Illinois, .	4,059	5,550	0.23	0.27
Indiana, .	923	1,440	0.05	0.07
Indian Territory, .	18	38	1-	1-
Iowa, .	1,198	1,586	0.07	0.08
Kansas, .	579	819	0.03	0.04
Kentucky, .	801	1,114	0.05	0.05
Louisiana, .	538	541	0.03	0.03
Maine, .	93,115	95,241	5.37	4.57
Maryland, .	2,669	3,070	0.15	0.15
Massachusetts, .	1,365,988	1,665,102	78.72	79.84
Town named,	893,326	1,104,505	—	52.96
Other towns,	466,280	559,462	—	26.83
Not specified,	6,382	1,135	—	0.05
Michigan, .	2,446	3,771	0.14	0.18
Minnesota, .	1,056	1,708	0.06	0.08
Mississippi, .	186	278	0.01	0.01
Missouri, .	1,066	1,461	0.06	0.07
Montana, .	69	168	1-	0.01
Nebraska, .	349	573	0.02	0.03
Nevada, .	69	80	1-	1-
New Hampshire, .	62,279	65,198	3.59	3.13
New Jersey, .	5,796	7,845	0.34	0.38
New Mexico, .	33	58	1-	1-
New York, .	62,003	74,145	3.57	3.53
North Carolina, .	2,499	3,711	0.15	0.18
North Dakota, .	101	204	0.01	0.01
Ohio, .	4,265	5,739	0.25	0.27
Oklahoma, .	—	16	—	1-
Oregon, .	100	181	0.01	0.01
Pennsylvania, .	9,493	13,269	0.55	0.64
Philippine Islands, .	—	2	—	1-
Rhode Island, .	25,324	30,208	1.46	1.45
South Carolina, .	931	1,540	0.05	0.07
South Dakota, .	89	164	0.01	0.01
Tennessee, .	406	613	0.02	0.03
Texas, .	328	502	0.02	0.02
United States, n. s., .	4,387	4,357	0.25	0.21
Utah, .	57	102	1-	1-
Vermont, .	37,431	40,686	2.16	1.95
Virginia, .	6,908	7,763	0.40	0.37
Washington, .	—	48	1-	0.01
West Virginia, .	229	372	0.01	0.02
Wisconsin, .	1,591	2,136	0.09	0.10
Wyoming, .	39	62	1-	1-

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

The largest number of native-born residents, besides those born in this Commonwealth, were born in Maine, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Of the 2,085,636 native-born residents of Massachusetts, 1,665,102,

or 79.83 per cent, were born in the Commonwealth and 1,104,505, or 52.96 per cent of the total native born, were born in the town in which they were residing at the time the Census was taken.

The final table presents a comparison, for 1895 and 1905, of the number and percentages of foreign-born persons resident in Massachusetts, by countries of birth.

TABLE IV.—*Comparison. Foreign Born. 1895, 1905. For the State.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1895	1905	PERCENTAGES	
			1895	1905
Foreign Born.	764,930	918,044	100.00	100.00
Africa,	129	134	0.02	0.01
American citizens (born abroad),	4,855	6,670	0.63	0.73
American citizens (born at sea),	73	86	0.01	0.01
Armenia,	—	2,851	—	0.31
At Sea,	314	416	0.04	0.04
Australia,	106	320	0.01	0.03
Austria,	4,936	19,840	0.64	2.16
Bohemia,	—	956	—	0.10
Hungary,	—	10,260	—	1.12
Not specified,	—	8,624	—	0.94
Asia, n. s.,	520	165	0.07	0.02
Belgium,	505	1,019	0.07	0.11
British Possessions, Other,	984	808	0.13	0.09
Bulgaria,	8	51	—	0.01
Canada English,	55,461	49,978	7.25	5.44
Canada French,	109,763	118,248	14.35	12.88
Central America,	12	14	—	—
China,	1,690	1,718	0.22	0.19
Cuba,	114	160	0.01	0.02
Denmark,	2,337	2,927	0.31	0.32
England,	81,970	83,893	10.72	9.14
Finland,	—	9,724	—	1.06
Foreign born, n. s.,	369	7	0.05	—
France,	3,742	4,513	0.49	0.49
Germany,	31,151	30,358	4.07	3.31
Baden,	—	1,186	—	0.13
Bavaria,	—	2,900	—	0.32
Prussia,	—	6,291	—	0.68
Saxony,	—	3,907	—	0.43
Wurtemburg,	—	933	—	0.11
Other Possessions,	—	1,303	—	0.14
Not specified,	—	13,778	—	1.50
Greece,	379	4,672	0.05	0.51
Hawaii,	42	35	0.01	—
Holland,	883	1,289	0.11	0.14
Ireland,	258,247	236,374	33.76	25.75
Italy,	15,459	50,558	2.02	5.51
Japan,	46	98	0.01	0.01
Mexico,	31	50	—	0.01
New Brunswick,	20,538	24,717	2.68	2.69
Newfoundland,	7,591	10,584	0.99	1.15
Norway,	3,182	4,485	0.42	0.49
Nova Scotia,	48,625	66,131	6.36	7.20
Philippine Islands,	—	9	—	—
Poland,	7,277	21,310	0.95	2.32
Porto Rico,	—	61	—	0.01
Portugal,	13,298	7,260	1.74	0.79
Portugal (Western Islands),	—	20,859	—	2.27
Prince Edward Island,	9,345	13,649	1.22	1.49
Rumania,	57	444	0.01	0.05
Russia,	22,158	49,304	2.90	5.37
Scotland,	24,554	24,663	3.21	2.69
Serbia,	2	5	—	—
South America,	211	321	0.03	0.03
Brazil,	—	128	—	0.01
Not specified,	—	193	—	0.02
Spain,	—	221	0.03	0.02
Sweden,	228	37,516	3.73	4.09
Switzerland,	28,541	1,233	0.14	0.13
Syria,	1,079	3,381	—	0.37
Turkey,	—	2,027	0.23	0.22
Wales,	1,744	1,537	0.21	0.17
West Indies,	1,608	766	0.10	0.15

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

This table offers some interesting comparisons to which we can but briefly call attention. In 1895, the persons born in Canada, of French extraction, formed 14.35 per cent of the whole number of foreign born

in the State. In 1905 they formed 12.88 per cent. The persons born in Ireland, living in the State in 1895, formed 33.76 per cent of the total foreign born, but in 1905 they formed only 25.75 per cent. The persons born in Italy increased their percentage from 2.02 in 1895 to 5.51 in 1905, yet they increased in number 227.05 per cent over 1895. Those born in Russia increased from 2.90 per cent in 1895 to 5.37 per cent in 1905, and increased 122.51 per cent in number.

The English, Canadian English, Germans, and Scotch, which formed no inconsiderable proportion of the foreign born resident in Massachusetts in both Censuses, show in each case a decreased proportion of the total population in 1905 as compared with 1895, the percentages of decrease being from 10.72 to 9.14 for the English, from 7.25 to 5.44 for the Canadian English, from 4.07 to 3.31 for the Germans, and from 3.21 to 2.69 for the Scotch.

THE PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

By the Decennial Census taken May 1, 1905, the place of birth of each inhabitant of the city of Boston was ascertained. In the table which follows, the native born are classified by States and the foreign by countries, or divisions thereof, with specification of sex.

TABLE I.—*Place of Birth, Native and Foreign Born, by Sex. City of Boston.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Native Born.	189,978	195,655	385,633
Alabama, .	85	73	158
Arizona, .	7	1	8
Arkansas, .	21	19	40
California, .	446	234	680
Colorado, .	86	56	142
Connecticut, .	1,835	1,897	3,732
Delaware, .	87	67	154
District of Columbia, .	312	328	640
Florida, .	96	83	179
Georgia, .	288	295	583
Idaho, .	5	5	10
Illinois, .	579	652	1,231
Indiana, .	156	133	289
Indian Territory, .	6	3	9
Iowa, .	144	157	301
Kansas, .	83	75	158
Kentucky, .	184	159	343
Louisiana, .	119	84	203
Maine, .	9,798	11,030	20,828
Maryland, .	568	531	1,099
Massachusetts, .	151,950	155,746	307,696
Town named, .	126,257	129,182	255,439
Other towns, .	25,623	26,495	52,118
Not specified, .	70	69	139
Michigan, .	287	254	541
Minnesota, .	135	146	281
Mississippi, .	39	29	68
Missouri, .	219	191	410
Montana, .	23	7	30
Nebraska, .	43	55	98
Nevada, .	14	7	21
New Hampshire, .	4,518	4,646	9,164
New Jersey, .	771	798	1,569
New Mexico, .	9	8	17
New York, .	6,221	6,284	12,505
North Carolina, .	738	751	1,489
North Dakota, .	13	10	23

TABLE I.—*Place of Birth, Native and Foreign Born, by Sex. City of Boston—Concluded.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Native Born—Con.			
Ohio,	649	656	1,305
Oklahoma,	7	—	7
Oregon,	25	12	37
Pennsylvania,	1,536	1,582	3,118
Rhode Island,	1,758	1,620	3,378
South Carolina,	276	306	582
South Dakota,	11	25	36
Tennessee,	101	91	192
Texas,	72	74	146
United States, n. s.,	1,638	2,295	3,933
Utah,	12	10	22
Vermont,	2,227	2,300	4,527
Virginia,	1,545	1,668	3,213
Washington,	6	6	12
West Virginia,	57	37	94
Wisconsin,	163	155	318
Wyoming,	10	4	14
Foreign Born.			
	100,331	109,416	209,747
Africa,	19	8	27
American citizens (born abroad),	412	769	1,181
American citizens (born at sea),	6	10	16
Armenia,	254	106	360
At Sea,	45	64	109
Australia,	48	44	92
Austria,	975	920	1,895
Bohemia,	56	51	107
Hungary,	246	244	490
Not specified,	673	625	1,298
Asia, n. s.,	34	17	51
Belgium,	270	195	465
British Possessions, Other	138	98	236
Bulgaria,	5	1	6
Canada English,	5,271	7,634	12,905
Canada French,	1,143	962	2,105
Central America,	1	—	1
China,	652	11	663
Cuba,	38	11	49
Denmark,	496	334	830
England,	6,457	6,200	12,657
Finland,	177	181	358
Foreign born, n. s.,	1	—	1
France,	522	478	1,000
Germany,	4,716	4,356	9,072
Baden,	343	360	703
Bavaria,	393	371	764
Prussia,	952	945	1,897
Saxony,	259	281	540
Wurtemburg,	140	149	289
Other Possessions,	202	154	356
Not specified,	2,427	2,096	4,523
Greece,	627	66	693
Hawaii,	3	1	4
Holland,	230	176	406
Ireland,	28,489	38,229	66,718
Italy,	11,934	8,390	20,324
Japan,	38	4	42
Mexico,	11	8	19
New Brunswick,	2,942	4,277	7,219
Newfoundland,	1,865	2,461	4,326
Norway,	878	695	1,573
Nova Scotia,	7,389	10,675	18,064
Philippine Islands,	4	—	4
Poland,	1,639	1,148	2,787
Porto Rico,	7	7	14
Portugal,	436	414	850
Portugal (Western Islands),	193	190	383
Prince Edward Island,	1,901	2,649	4,550
Rumania,	149	127	276
Russia,	13,039	11,073	24,112
Scotland,	2,213	2,126	4,339
South America,	57	41	98
Brazil,	16	15	31
Not specified,	41	26	67
Spain,	55	25	80
Sweden,	3,166	3,320	6,486
Switzerland,	196	175	371
Syria,	406	335	741
Turkey,	248	93	341
Wales,	154	150	304
West Indies,	382	162	544
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Native born,	189,978	195,655	385,633
Foreign born,	100,331	109,416	209,747
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, . .	290,309	305,071	595,380

Table II exhibits the number of foreign born in Boston, classified by countries, together with the percentage of each nationality of the total foreign born, and the increase or decrease in 1905 as compared with 1895, as regards each nationality in both numbers and percentages.

TABLE II.—*Foreign Born—City of Boston. Comparison, 1895, 1905—Number and Percentage.*

COUNTRIES,	NUMBER OF PERSONS		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1895		PERCENTAGES	
	1895	1905	Number	Percentages	1895	1905
Canada English,	14,452	12,905	-1,547	-10.70	8.01	6.15
Canada French,	1,835	2,105	+270	+14.71	1.02	1.00
England,	13,298	12,657	-641	-4.82	7.37	6.03
France,	985	1,000	+15	+1.52	0.55	0.48
Germany,	10,904	9,072	-1,832	-16.80	6.04	4.33
Ireland,	71,571	66,718	-4,853	-6.78	39.67	31.81
Italy,	7,900	20,324	+12,424	+157.27	4.38	9.69
New Brunswick,	6,909	7,219	+310	+4.49	3.83	3.44
Newfoundland,	3,136	4,326	+1,190	+37.95	1.74	2.06
Norway,	961	1,573	+612	+63.68	0.53	0.75
Nova Scotia,	14,712	18,064	+3,352	+22.78	8.16	8.61
Poland,	1,221	2,787	+1,566	+128.26	0.68	1.33
Prince Edward Island,	3,158	4,550	+1,392	+44.08	1.75	2.17
Russia,	11,979	24,112	+12,133	+101.29	6.64	11.50
Scotland,	4,690	4,339	-351	-7.48	2.60	2.07
Sweden,	4,891	6,489	+1,598	+32.67	2.71	3.09
Other Countries,	7,796	11,510	+3,714	+47.64	4.32	5.49
TOTALS,	180,398	209,747	+29,349	+16.27	100.00	100.00

The table shows that 31.81 per cent of the foreign born were born in Ireland, 11.50 per cent in Russia, 9.69 per cent in Italy, 8.61 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 38.39 per cent in all other foreign countries. Including Ireland there were 62.34 per cent from English-speaking countries; excluding Ireland, 30.53 per cent. In other words, nearly two-thirds of Boston's foreign born population had English for their mother tongue.

The comparisons between 1895 and 1905 disclose some interesting facts. The Irish born have decreased 4,853 in number, or 6.78 per cent, while as compared with the total foreign born their percentage has dropped from 39.67 to 31.81.

The Italian born have increased from 7,900 to 20,324, a gain of 12,424, or 157.27 per cent.

The Russian born have increased from 11,979 to 24,112, a gain of 12,133, or 101.29 per cent.

Other notable increases are found in the cases of those born in Newfoundland, 37.95 per cent; in Norway, 63.68 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 22.78 per cent; in Poland, 128.26 per cent; in Prince Edward Island, 44.08 per cent, and in Sweden, 32.67 per cent, although the numerical increases are, in some cases, comparatively small.

In order to show the distribution of the persons born in the principal foreign countries, by wards of the city of Boston, the following table is given:

TABLE III.—*The Foreign Born: By Wards. City of Boston.*

WARDS.	Canada English	Canada French	Eng-land	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	New Bruns-wick	New-found-land
THE CITY.	12,905	2,105	12,657	1,000	9,072	66,718	20,324	7,219	4,326
Ward 1, . . .	409	47	805	9	156	1,357	628	584	468
Ward 2, . . .	202	64	586	28	201	2,936	1,469	328	863
Ward 3, . . .	436	45	202	9	51	2,479	94	134	179
Ward 4, . . .	308	56	176	2	43	2,033	96	181	42
Ward 5, . . .	200	47	196	5	55	2,094	134	149	104
Ward 6, . . .	111	39	195	16	64	1,256	12,229	31	124
Ward 7, . . .	245	68	364	111	139	2,357	939	111	59
Ward 8, . . .	588	167	560	36	164	1,962	1,696	117	43
Ward 9, . . .	353	109	609	53	363	1,952	637	338	100
Ward 10, . . .	535	195	631	153	277	1,813	149	370	72
Ward 11, . . .	960	63	471	80	155	2,864	103	142	47
Ward 12, . . .	791	117	449	58	240	2,037	142	468	115
Ward 13, . . .	118	38	248	8	213	5,624	220	115	351
Ward 14, . . .	430	36	573	13	260	3,017	130	313	298
Ward 15, . . .	553	47	429	22	465	2,809	152	192	238
Ward 16, . . .	542	57	512	10	307	2,070	308	276	115
Ward 17, . . .	423	80	423	27	286	3,742	215	430	266
Ward 18, . . .	350	148	517	26	334	2,609	138	285	77
Ward 19, . . .	550	80	664	70	1,223	5,378	81	247	96
Ward 20, . . .	1,084	119	883	63	479	3,296	147	645	146
Ward 21, . . .	837	105	604	38	471	2,041	69	498	108
Ward 22, . . .	691	130	700	43	1,772	2,689	119	319	99
Ward 23, . . .	439	68	614	74	999	2,575	148	258	61
Ward 24, . . .	1,219	114	727	27	239	2,553	129	453	78
Ward 25, . . .	531	66	519	19	116	2,575	152	235	177

TABLE III.—*The Foreign Born: By Wards. City of Boston—Concluded.*

WARDS.	Norway	Nova Scotia	Poland	Prince Edward Island	Russia	Scotland	Sweden	Other Countries	Totals
THE CITY.	1,573	18,064	2,787	4,550	24,112	4,339	6,486	11,510	209,747
Ward 1, . . .	102	1,534	47	729	556	210	242	622	8,505
Ward 2, . . .	280	1,108	134	217	1,864	162	474	645	11,561
Ward 3, . . .	17	187	6	41	66	72	43	144	4,205
Ward 4, . . .	3	460	—	85	60	75	39	109	3,768
Ward 5, . . .	6	418	10	84	57	66	29	122	4,376
Ward 6, . . .	71	164	189	23	2,941	46	115	702	18,316
Ward 7, . . .	13	380	34	58	446	104	95	1,576	7,099
Ward 8, . . .	29	303	107	44	10,737	95	104	862	17,614
Ward 9, . . .	23	808	842	181	2,058	153	141	540	9,260
Ward 10, . . .	35	1,106	36	245	132	201	240	582	6,772
Ward 11, . . .	48	615	20	79	804	164	409	469	7,493
Ward 12, . . .	34	1,032	72	209	177	184	318	379	6,822
Ward 13, . . .	28	242	588	64	818	63	118	173	9,029
Ward 14, . . .	59	650	136	185	104	204	216	416	7,040
Ward 15, . . .	31	324	14	121	167	156	113	364	6,197
Ward 16, . . .	69	690	61	158	241	188	263	256	6,123
Ward 17, . . .	67	835	50	233	274	141	201	240	7,933
Ward 18, . . .	55	757	108	177	515	152	449	469	7,166
Ward 19, . . .	48	505	24	175	326	201	219	379	10,266
Ward 20, . . .	138	1,510	80	327	480	364	555	521	10,837
Ward 21, . . .	64	1,057	122	311	381	183	285	378	7,552
Ward 22, . . .	58	755	42	195	309	299	485	515	9,220
Ward 23, . . .	68	895	9	152	104	389	498	333	7,684
Ward 24, . . .	192	1,082	44	247	109	291	598	359	8,461
Ward 25, . . .	35	647	12	210	386	176	237	355	6,448

We have selected in the above table only the leading countries for presentation. It represents 198,237, or 94.51 per cent, of the total number of foreign born living in the city of Boston on May 1, 1905. There seems to be no undue concentration of any particular nationality with the exception of persons born in Italy and Russia. Of those born in Italy, Ward 6 seems to be their local habitat. Out of the 20,324 persons living in Boston who were born in Italy, 12,229, or 60.17 per cent, were living in Ward 6. There were 24,112 persons born in Russia, the largest gathering being found in Ward 8, in which ward there were 10,737, or 44.53 per cent of the whole number.

Table IV shows the distribution of the foreign born population by well-defined districts of the city.

TABLE IV.—*Place of Birth: By Districts. City of Boston.*

PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN BORN.	Brighton	Charles- town	Dor- chester	East Boston	North and West Ends	Rox- bury	South Boston	West Rox- bury
Canada English, . . .	531	944	2,845	611	699	2,506	1,101	784
Canada French, . . .	66	148	290	111	206	478	121	133
England, . . .	519	574	2,122	1,391	755	2,558	1,250	964
France, . . .	19	16	100	37	52	182	43	96
Germany, . . .	116	149	1,025	357	228	3,200	938	1,885
Ireland, . . .	2,575	7,206	7,919	4,293	3,218	15,115	11,450	3,919
Italy, . . .	152	324	584	2,097	13,925	562	502	208
New Brunswick, . . .	235	464	1,374	912	148	1,620	620	417
Newfoundland, . . .	177	325	339	1,331	167	596	887	111
Norway, . . .	35	26	399	352	100	263	118	97
Nova Scotia, . . .	647	1,065	3,282	2,642	467	3,532	1,216	1,272
Poland, . . .	12	16	185	181	296	325	738	30
Prince Edward Island, . . .	210	210	732	946	67	993	370	250
Russia, . . .	386	183	830	2,420	13,678	1,651	1,089	258
Scotland, . . .	176	213	843	372	141	826	423	539
Sweden, . . .	237	111	1,416	716	219	1,397	447	740
Other Countries, . . .	355	375	1,136	1,267	1,564	1,723	953	591
TOTALS, . . .	6,448	12,349	25,421	20,066	35,930	37,527	22,286	12,294

In *Brighton*, those born in Ireland numbered 2,575, or 39.93 per cent of the total foreign born in the district. In *Charlestown*, 7,206 persons born in Ireland formed 58.35 per cent of the foreign born residing in this district. In *Dorchester*, the persons born in Ireland numbered 7,919, or 31.15 per cent of the total foreign born. In *East Boston*, the persons born in Ireland numbered 4,293, or 21.39 per cent of the total; those born in *Nova Scotia*, 2,642, or 13.17 per cent; those born in *Russia*, 2,420, or 12.06 per cent; and those born in *Italy*, 2,097, or 10.45 per cent. At the *North and West Ends*, those born in *Italy* numbered 13,925, or 38.76 per cent, and those born in *Russia*, 13,678, or 38.07 per cent; combined they numbered 27,603, or 76.83 per cent; therefore, it is evident that the foreign born population of the *North and West Ends* is mainly *Italian* and *Russian*. Persons born in Ireland lead in each of the other districts, viz., *Roxbury*, *South Boston*, and *West Roxbury*, they forming, of the total foreign born in those districts, the following percentages, 40.28, 51.42, and 31.88, respectively.

MASSACHUSETTS FORESTRY.

The office of State Forester was established by Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1904. His first report covered the period from August 12 to December 31, 1904.

The Decennial Census of 1905 provided for the gathering of statistics relating to agricultural property and products. One of the principal items of agricultural property is woodland, and at each Census the quantity and value of woodland under 30 years' growth and above 30 years' growth have been ascertained and published in the Census Reports. As the special agents appointed by the Bureau to gather the statistics of agriculture were obliged

to visit each city and town in the State, a proposition was made to the State Forester by the Bureau that, as part of its work, it would gather such statistics as would enable him to make a forestry map of the Commonwealth. The proposition was accepted, and suitable instructions were given to the special agents to secure the desired information.

At the time of writing, 348 maps have been delivered to the State Forester, plotted in such a way as to show the kind of woodland in each town and its approximate extent and location.

The State Forester in his First Annual Report, issued in 1905, wrote:

The State Bureau of Statistics of Labor has been in consultation with the Forester relative to the collection of forest statistics for the Census of 1905, and I am assured that this Census will contain more information about the forests of the Commonwealth than any previous Census. A map, showing the forest area of the State is to be prepared in this connection. Those in charge of the work have shown a commendable spirit in regard to the matter, and I look for some tangible results from this disposition on the part of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to help along the work of this office.

The Second Annual Report, issued in 1906, contained the following:

As stated in last year's report, the collection of data for a forest map has been undertaken in collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. This work is under way. It will not be possible to make a definite report in regard to it until next year.

At the time the State Forester's Third Annual Report was made in 1907, all the maps had not been delivered, but they have been since its publication. What follows is from the Third Report:

Skeleton maps of sections of the Commonwealth's area were obtained, and the extent of woodlands has been sketched in on these, and at the same time notes have been made as to the age and character of the growth. When this work is completed the sections will be joined to form a complete forest map of the Commonwealth. The work has not progressed far enough to warrant a definite report as to results. The indications are, however, that the map will furnish more satisfactory information about the extent and value of woodlands than we now possess.

Volume II of the Decennial Census of 1905 will contain complete statistics, for each city and town, relative to the woodland of the State, including area, value, a classification by kinds, and age of growth.

In advance of the publication of the Census volume containing the statistics of agriculture in full, it has been deemed advisable to present the two tables which follow. The following table shows the different kinds of growing trees and the number of cities and towns in which such growing trees were found by the special agents of the Bureau:

KIND OF TREES AND WOODLAND.	Number of Cities and Towns Reporting	KIND OF TREES AND WOODLAND.	Number of Cities and Towns Reporting
Alder,	2	Pitch-pine,	44
Ash,	4	Poplar,	3
Beech,	15	Red cedar (young),	2
Birch,	45	Scrub land,	5
Cedar,	49	Scrub and sprout land,	129
Chestnut,	166	Sprout land,	93
Hemlock,	36	Spruce,	19
Hickory,	2	Walnut,	5
Hornbeam,	2	White pine (over 30 years' growth),	191
Maple,	124	White pine (under 30 years' growth),	140
Mixed growth,	198	Willows and alders,	1
Oak,	211	No woodland, ¹	6

¹ The cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, and Somerville, and the towns of Nahant and Winthrop reported no "woodland."

The next table shows the number of cities and towns in which specified trees or woodland growth predominate, representing the largest area, and, in most cases, presumably, the greatest value:

KIND OF TREES OR WOODLAND PREDOMINATING.	Number of Cities and Towns	KIND OF TREES OR WOODLAND PREDOMINATING.	Number of Cities and Towns
Beech,	3	Scrub and sprout land,	41
Cedar,	1	Sprout land,	15
Chestnut,	33	Spruce,	2
Maple,	7	White pine (over 30 years' growth),	48
Mixed growth,	90	White pine (under 30 years' growth),	26
Oak,	68		
Pitch-pine,	12	TOTAL, ¹	347
Red Cedar (young),	1		

¹ Six cities and towns have no woodland, and the new town of Plainville was considered with Wrentham, from which it was set off in 1905.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

DEFECTIVE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS. FROM THE DECAENNIAL CENSUS OF 1905.

No. 1. THE DEAF.

By HERBERT B. LANG, M.D.

By those who consult the accompanying presentation of the itemized information concerning the deaf, the dumb, and the deaf-mutes, the figures in most cases may be readily and accurately interpreted. In other cases, especially in the matter of etiology, or causation, explanation is needed on account of the difficulty which was encountered in understanding and classifying the assigned causes. This will be explained in the appropriate part of the analysis.

For the purposes of the Census the deaf, the dumb, and the deaf-mutes were grouped together, and each enumerator was asked not only to supply the general information required on the population schedule in regard to name, age, address, occupation, nativity, ancestry, literacy, conjugal condition, military service, etc., but to state whether deaf, dumb, or deaf-mute, cause, age at which defect appeared, duration, whether the sufferer was at home or at an institution, name of institution, ability to support himself, whether supported at own expense, by relatives or friends, or by public or private charity. Information was also required concerning any other ailments, defects, or unusual conditions.

For the guidance of the enumerators those to be included in this class were defined as persons wholly or partially unable to distinguish sound, persons having no power of speech (unable to make articulate sounds), and persons unable to hear or speak.

The first table presents the number of deaf persons in the State, by counties and by sex, the deaf-mutes and the dumb being considered separately.

The Deaf. The State and Counties: By Sex.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
THE STATE.	2,056	3,163	5,219	THE STATE—Con.			
Barnstable, . . .	44	69	113	Hampshire, . . .	177	191	368
Berkshire, . . .	120	141	261	Middlesex, . . .	364	660	1,024
Bristol, . . .	123	215	338	Nantucket, . . .	8	15	23
Dukes, . . .	7	7	14	Norfolk, . . .	135	202	337
Essex, . . .	251	469	720	Plymouth, . . .	153	190	343
Franklin, . . .	63	75	138	Suffolk, . . .	242	424	666
Hampden, . . .	110	152	262	Worcester, . . .	259	353	612

The total number of persons reported deaf was 5,219, of whom 2,056, or 39.39 per cent, were males, and 3,163, or 60.61 per cent, were females. It will be understood that in this number persons simply hard of hearing are not included, the classification comprehending only those who are totally deaf or who have some serious defect of hearing. The largest number of deaf, 1,024, is reported in Middlesex County, 364 males and 660 females. A total of 720 appears in Essex County, 666 in Suffolk, and 612 in Worcester, while the counties of Hampshire, Plymouth, Bristol, and Norfolk exhibit totals of 368, 343, 338, and 337, respectively.

The number of deaf persons returned from the cities of the State aggregated 2,637, and in all towns, 2,582. The cities in detail are as follows:

County of Berkshire.	County of Hampden.	County of Middlesex—Con.
North Adams, 15.	Chicopee, 13.	Somerville, 143.
Pittsfield, 44.	Holyoke, 37.	Waltham, 67.
	Springfield, 92.	Woburn, 22.
County of Bristol.	County of Hampshire.	County of Norfolk.
Fall River, 95.	Northampton, 164.	Quincy, 18.
New Bedford, 77.		County of Plymouth.
Taunton, 57.		Brockton, 83.
County of Essex.	County of Middlesex.	County of Suffolk.
Beverly, 75.	Cambridge, 66.	Boston, 618.
Gloucester, 38.	Everett, 46.	Chelsea, 36.
Haverhill, 45.	Lowell, 118.	
Lawrence, 63.	Malden, 49.	
Lynn, 77.	Marlborough, 6.	
Newburyport, 34.	Medford, 31.	
Salem, 96.	Melrose, 26.	
	Newton, 83.	
County of Worcester.		
		Fitchburg, 48.
		Worcester, 155.

The following table gives the deaf by native and foreign born and whether living at home or in institutions:

The Deaf: At Home and in Institutions.

CLASSIFICATION.	MALES				FEMALES				Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Unknown	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Unknown	Totals	
At home, . . .	1,455	347	1	1,803	2,300	599	2	2,901	4,704
In institutions for the deaf, . . .	104	5	1	110	101	6	—	107	217
In institutions other than for the deaf, ¹ . . .	105	38	—	143	89	65	1	155	298
TOTALS, . . .	1,664	390	2	2,056	2,490	670	3	3,163	5,219

¹ Includes persons who have more than one defective condition, such as deaf and epileptic, deaf and insane, and who are in institutions for epileptics or for the insane but not for the deaf.

Of the total number reported as deaf (5,219), 2,056 were males and 3,163 females: 4,154 were native born and 1,060 foreign born. In five cases the birthplaces were unknown. There were 217 persons living in institutions

for the deaf, and 298 persons whose deafness was combined with some other affliction, such as blindness, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, etc., and who by reason of the greater disability were found in institutions for the blind, insane, or feeble-minded rather than for the deaf. The total number found in institutions was 515, or 9.87 per cent of the total, while the much larger number, 4,704, or 90.13 per cent of the total, were reported as living at home.

The next table shows the deaf classified by conditions. By the terms "Acute" and "Chronic" are meant those persons who in addition to deafness are afflicted with an acute or chronic disease. The defective social conditions are prisoners, juvenile offenders, paupers, and neglected children.

The Deaf: By Conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Deaf only, . . .	1,530	2,691	4,221	Deaf — epileptic — paupers, . . .	—	3	3
Deaf — acute, . . .	2	3	5	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — blind, . . .	35	56	91	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — chronic, . . .	170	138	308	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — consumptive, . . .	6	5	11	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — deformed, . . .	3	3	6	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — epileptic, . . .	2	1	3	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — feeble-minded, . . .	5	3	8	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — insane, . . .	7	10	17	Deaf — feeble-minded — . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — juvenile offenders, . . .	3	—	3	Deaf — insane — lame, . . .	5	—	5
Deaf — lame, . . .	47	51	98	Deaf — insane — maimed, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — maimed, . . .	15	3	18	Deaf — insane — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — neglected children, . . .	69	64	133	Deaf — lame — paupers, . . .	25	24	49
Deaf — other defective, . . .	31	22	53	Deaf — lame — paupers, . . .	2	1	3
Deaf — paupers, . . .	30	40	70	Deaf — maimed — paupers, . . .	—	2	2
Deaf — prisoners, . . .	10	1	11	Deaf — maimed — prisoners, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — acute — paupers, . . .	1	1	2	Deaf — blind — epileptic — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — blind — chronic, . . .	2	2	4	Deaf — blind — epileptic — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — blind — insane, . . .	—	1	1	Deaf — blind — feeble-minded — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — blind — lame, . . .	—	1	1	Deaf — blind — insane — paupers, . . .	—	5	5
Deaf — blind — other defective, . . .	1	—	1	Deaf — chronic — lame — other defective, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — blind — neglected children, . . .	1	—	1	Deaf — chronic — lame — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — blind — paupers, . . .	3	4	7	Deaf — chronic — other defective — prisoners, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — consumptive, . . .	1	—	1	Deaf — epileptic — feeble-minded — neglected children, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — epileptic, . . .	1	—	1	Deaf — epileptic — feeble-minded — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — chronic — insane, . . .	1	1	2	Deaf — epileptic — insane — paupers, . . .	—	1	1
Deaf — chronic — lame, . . .	8	7	15	Deaf — epileptic — insane — paupers, . . .	3	3	6
Deaf — chronic — maimed, . . .	2	—	2	Deaf — feeble-minded — lame — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — neglected children, . . .	1	1	2	Deaf — insane — lame — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — other defective, . . .	5	2	7	Deaf — insane — other defective — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — paupers, . . .	9	4	13	Deaf — chronic — insane — maimed — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Deaf — chronic — prisoners, . . .	2	—	2	TOTALS, . . .	2,056	3,163	5,219
Deaf — consumptive — paupers, . . .	2	—	2				
Deaf — consumptive — prisoners, . . .	1	—	1				
Deaf — epileptic — insane, . . .	1	—	1				
Deaf — epileptic — neglected children, . . .	1	—	1				

Of the total (5,219), 4,221 individuals, 1,530 males and 2,691 females, were reported as deaf only, the remainder, or 998, constituting 19.12 per cent, had some other defective condition also. Three hundred and sixty-one were afflicted with some chronic ailment in addition to the deafness, and 89 were insane. In regard to consumption, 15 were afflicted, making one in every 348 deaf who had this disease, whereas in all the State there is one to every 955 of the population thus diseased. Among the deaf were 113 blind persons, 42 males and 71 females. Many other diseases and defective conditions appear among the deaf, nearly all of the 998 above mentioned having two diseased

conditions and many having three. There were 178 paupers, 142 neglected children, 16 prisoners, and 18 epileptic, while only seven were suffering from acute diseases at the time the Census was taken on May 1, 1905.

Anatomy.

Before proceeding further, especially before considering causes, a word regarding the anatomy of the hearing apparatus is necessary in order that the location of the various causative factors and the grouping by causes may be understood.

The very complex organ of hearing consists grossly of the following parts:

(1.) The *sound collecting* apparatus, the external ear, comprising the auricle and external auditory canal, collects, reflects, and intensifies the waves of sound.

(2.) The *sound conducting* apparatus, the middle ear, including the tympanic membrane, the chain of little bones together with its few tiny muscles, appendages, necessary openings connecting with other parts, and the connecting chambers, carries the sound vibrations to the inner ear.

(3.) The *sound recording* apparatus, constituting the internal ear and of very complicated function, prepares the sound waves and by means of the auditory nerve sends them to the brain in which is the mechanism of auditory sensation, perception, and judgment.

The causes of deafness, as far as was possible, have been grouped according to the location of the lesion and the nature of the process causing it. In many cases the assigned causes did not convey any clear idea of the damage done or of its location, and, consequently, they could not be grouped except among the miscellaneous. In other cases the cause was either not stated or unknown.

In most of the comparatively few cases in which affections of the external ear are assigned as causes of deafness, it is not reasonable to suppose that there could be permanent loss of hearing without extension to the middle ear. Scalding, freezing ears, eczema, foreign bodies, impacted cerumen, insects in ears, and injuries by pins or water, all of which were reported, have probably caused deafness, if at all, by causing an inflammation which has extended to the middle ear and caused serious injury there.

The Deaf: By Causes.

CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
External ear, . . .	21	26	47	Brain center, . . .	93	123	216
Middle ear:				Unclassified, . . .	793	846	1,639
Suppurative, . . .	400	841	1,241	Not stated, . . .	85	178	263
Nonsuppurative, . . .	382	739	1,121	Unknown, . . .	265	384	649
Inner ear, . . .	17	19	36	TOTALS, . . .	2,056	3,163	5,219
Nerve, . . .	-	7	7				

Affections of the middle ear may be broadly divided into the suppurative and the nonsuppurative. The former are comparatively acute in duration, largely limited to childhood, as are the diseases from which they originate (scarlet fever, measles, etc.), while the direct opposite is the rule in the nonsuppurative, the latter being rare in early childhood and becoming more and more frequent the more advanced the age up to the middle period of life, when they become progressively rarer as age advances. The two different processes accomplish a similar result in different ways. The suppurative originating with an inflammation of the throat incident to an attack of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or typhoid fever which has extended along the Eustachian tube to

the middle ear, may, before it is brought under control, destroy the usefulness of the organs there situated and even endanger life by penetrating to the brain. The whole course of the attack is a matter of a few days or weeks, although sometimes it continues for months or years, almost always with some impairment of hearing and occasionally with complete loss of it.

The nonsuppurative is almost purely a mechanical process of much slower progress, but quite as disastrous to the function of hearing. A not very virulent catarrh of the nose and throat sooner or later involves the Eustachian tube, causing swelling of the mucous lining of this tube and preventing the entrance of air. A vacuum is thereby formed which causes a drawing in of the drum membrane and an accumulation of fluid with attendant interference with hearing which grows steadily worse.

The affections of the inner ear, the auditory nerve, and the brain, may be caused by infections communicated from the middle ear, by hemorrhages caused by blows, falls, or compression, or by meningitis, brain tumor, or epilepsy. The subject is too complex for discussion in a thorough manner here.

For several reasons it has been exceedingly difficult to arrange and classify the causes. The only information available in most cases was that supplied by the enumerators, often incomplete, and much being left to the imagination. Many times a symptom was given for a disease, probably because the latter could not be found out. In these cases the most natural immediate cause has been selected as the probable one and has been classified. In many cases where a disease not necessarily of the auditory apparatus has been given as the cause of the deafness, it has been hard to tell whether the real lesion which caused the deafness was in the middle or the inner ear. Many absolutely could not be classified, and are so designated. It was thought best not to classify doubtful ones rather than risk adding error to those already accurately classified. Among the interesting causes which could not be classified are inflammation of the bowels, loss of sense of hearing, nervous malaria, overheating of the blood, riding bicycle, carelessness of parents, dose of mercury, drugged, shingles on head, under ether three weeks. These sources of error are, however, comparatively few and do not affect the value of the returns.

The largest percentage, 45.26, was among the diseases of the middle ear, and the total number of cases was pretty evenly divided between the suppurative and the nonsuppurative, 1,241 of the former and 1,121 of the latter. It is unfortunate that so large a number, 1,639, or 31.40 per cent of the total, should remain unclassified, but this could not be obviated without the great expense of communicating with each individual without any surety even then of obtaining the desired information. Among the 1,639, however, are found 183 instances where the assigned cause was military service, 215 from accident, falls, blows, etc., 202 from disease or fever not specified, while 353 cases were from birth and 375 incident to old age.

Among the suppurative diseases, abscess of the middle ear caused 109 cases, and this is without saying what caused the abscess. Scarlet fever alone is the cause in 538 cases, and, combined with other troubles, in 21 more. Measles alone caused 127 cases, and, combined with other diseases, four more. One hundred seventy-six cases were caused by influenza, 82 by typhoid fever, 19 by pneumonia, while a combination of suppurative and nonsuppurative processes caused 18. Of the 1,121 nonsuppurative diseases of the middle ear, catarrh of nose and throat is most prominent, with 785 instances; cold, which probably also caused catarrh, was next, with 204.

The inner ear was seriously affected in 36 cases; by malaria and quinine in 17 cases; noise, explosion, etc., in 14 cases; and inflammation and hemor-

rhage of inner ear, in five cases. In seven instances, the auditory nerve was said to be incapacitated.

The brain centers were damaged by the following diseases: Meningitis, or brain fever, 96; paralysis, 25; and nervous prostration, 59.

The following table presents the ages of the deaf as of May 1, 1905:

The Deaf: By Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages (Totals)
4 years and under (infancy),	5	6	11	0.21
5 to 16 years (school life),	157	165	322	6.17
17 to 20 years (young persons),	42	41	83	1.59
21 to 25 years,	49	62	111	2.13
26 to 35 years,	284	618	902	17.28
46 to 60 years,	434	867	1,301	24.93
61 to 70 years,	441	616	1,057	20.25
71 to 80 years,	423	507	930	17.82
81 to 90 years,	192	234	426	8.16
91 to 100 years,	27	40	67	1.28
Over 100 years,	2	2	2	0.04
Unknown,	2	5	7	0.14
TOTALS,	2,056	3,163	5,219	100.00

Of the total number of deaf persons in the State, 5,219, only 7.97 per cent, 204 males and 212 females, or a total of 416 persons, were under 21 years of age at the date of the Census, May 1, 1905. Of the 10-year periods, that from 61 to 70 inclusive contains the greatest percentage, 20.25, representing a total of 1,057 persons, 441 being males and 616 females; and the age period from 71 to 80 contains the next largest, 17.82 per cent. This is a perfectly natural condition when one considers the added risk which each day brings with it. To those born deaf are added those becoming deaf from the suppurative diseases of early life, those afflicted by the nonsuppurative diseases of later life, and those stricken by other diseases or by accident which may happen at any time of life. From 70 years on, the percentage grows progressively less on account of the increasing liability to death after that age.

In the Census of 1900 for the whole United States, out of 89,287 deaf there were 18,358, or 20.56 per cent, under 20 years of age, while for Massachusetts for that year the total number of deaf was 4,015, of which 472, or 11.76 per cent, were under 20 years of age.

The age at which deafness occurred is shown in the following table:

The Deaf: By Age at which Deafness Occurred.

AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
At birth,	76	91	167	50 to 59 years,	188	288	476
4 years and under,	203	253	456	60 to 69 years,	173	230	403
5 to 9 years,	170	237	407	70 to 79 years,	141	150	291
10 to 14 years,	117	210	327	80 years and over,	47	83	130
15 to 19 years,	122	199	321	Not stated,	61	77	138
20 to 29 years,	281	417	698	Unknown,	55	98	153
30 to 39 years,	222	473	695	TOTALS,	2,056	3,163	5,219
40 to 49 years,	200	357	557				

Nearly one-third of all the deaf, 32.15 per cent, became so before the twentieth year was reached, and 45.53 per cent before the age of 30. It will be understood that these figures represent persons reported as deaf only, and it is interesting in this connection to consider the relation between deafness and dumbness and the age at which they occurred. Speech depends upon the

ability to imitate sound, and if a person's vocal apparatus is intact and his brain active he will sooner or later give intelligible, articulate expression to his thoughts in the language which he is accustomed to hear, be it English, French, or Russian. If, then, a person is born deaf or becomes so before he has learned to understand spoken language, how is he ever to learn to speak, or at most to acquire a valuable working knowledge of the spoken language? If he cannot, why should he not be considered deaf and dumb? As a matter of fact, a person becoming deaf before the age of five is pretty sure to forget the use of the few words which he has already learned and of course cannot add to his vocabulary any new words, and the earlier in life the deafness occurs the less is the chance of learning to speak. There were 167 individuals reported deaf from birth, and it has been thought best to let the figures stand as reported and merely call attention to the fact. It may be assumed that these persons were either only partially deaf at birth or that they had acquired speech by special instruction.

In the next table the deaf are presented by classes of occupations.

The Deaf: By Occupations.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALES				FEMALES				Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Un-known	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Un-known	Totals	
Government, . . .	29	5	—	34	4	—	—	4	38
Professional, . . .	42	1	—	43	16	4	—	20	63
Domestic service, . . .	12	2	—	14	1,643	474	—	2,117	2,131
Personal service, . . .	21	12	—	33	13	3	—	16	49
Trade, . . .	112	11	—	23	15	2	—	17	140
Transportation, . . .	31	6	—	37	—	—	—	—	37
Agriculture, . . .	198	17	—	215	7	1	—	8	223
The Fisheries, . . .	9	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Manufactures, . . .	362	93	—	455	126	28	—	154	609
Laborers, . . .	59	18	—	77	—	—	—	—	77
Laborers (farm), . . .	57	6	—	63	—	—	—	—	63
Apprentices, . . .	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Scholars, . . .	141	8	1	150	143	8	1	152	302
Students, . . .	5	2	—	7	7	—	—	7	14
Retired, . . .	374	97	—	471	215	36	1	252	723
Unemployed 12 months,	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dependents, . . .	—158	102	—	260	203	107	1	311	571
At home, . . .	16	1	1	18	14	—	—	14	32
Not stated, . . .	31	8	—	39	84	7	—	91	130
TOTALS, . . .	1,664	390	2	2,056	2,490	670	3	3,163	5,219

Out of a total of 5,219 deaf, only 571, or 10.94 per cent, were reported in the class Dependent, and these are many of them among the deaf who are also afflicted in other ways, as by blindness, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, insanity, lameness, deformity, consumption, or other chronic disease. Many probably have means to support themselves, and others, as the table shows, are employed at occupations requiring greater or less skill and in which deafness is not a great handicap. The facts, however, that nearly one-third of all the deaf were either born so or became so before the twentieth year, and that only about one-tenth of all the deaf in Massachusetts were dependent, must call forth favorable comment upon the courage, perseverance, and intelligence of those so afflicted. It is well known that those who are deficient in one or more of their senses are likely to be unusually acute in others. Special teaching and industrial training begun early in life also help to explain the good showing of the deaf in the matter of supporting themselves.

The details of employment are not given, but in the class Manufactures 609 persons are found, 455 being males and 154 females; in Agriculture, 223; in Trade, 140; while 63 are engaged in professional pursuits and 38 in govern-

ment service. Of the females, 2,117, or 67 per cent of the total, appear in the class Domestic Service, but it should be stated that in this class are included married women, or housewives, as well as domestic servants.

The Dumb.

In this group we have 178 individuals to consider, 91 males and 87 females. They are given by counties in the following table:

The Dumb. The State and Counties: By Sex.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	MALES	FEMALES	Both Sexes	THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	MALES	FEMALES	Both Sexes
THE STATE.	91	87	178	THE STATE—Con.			
Barnstable, . . .	—	1	1	Hampshire, . . .	1	2	3
Berkshire, . . .	3	3	6	Middlesex, . . .	15	17	32
Bristol, . . .	10	7	17	Nantucket, . . .	—	—	—
Dukes, . . .	—	—	—	Norfolk, . . .	6	4	10
Essex, . . .	15	16	31	Plymouth, . . .	5	3	8
Franklin, . . .	—	—	—	Suffolk, . . .	6	7	13
Hampden, . . .	3	5	8	Worcester, . . .	27	22	49

As regards distribution throughout the State, there is no great regularity. Worcester county has 49, Middlesex 32, Essex 31, Bristol 17, Suffolk 13, and Norfolk 10. The remainder are scattered, Dukes, Franklin, and Nantucket Counties having none, Barnstable only one.

The following table presents a classification of conditions:

The Dumb: By Conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	MALES	FEMALES	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	MALES	FEMALES	Both Sexes
Dumb only, . . .	40	46	86	Dumb — blind — chronic	1	—	1
Dumb — blind, . . .	—	1	1	— lame, . . .	—	—	—
Dumb — chronic, . . .	1	—	1	Dumb — blind — de-			
Dumb — deformed, . . .	—	2	2	formed — feeble- . . .			
Dumb — feeble-minded, . . .	11	2	13	mined, . . .			
Dumb — lame, . . .	9	9	18	Dumb — blind — lame			
Dumb — neglected children, . . .	1	—	1	Dumb — paupers, . . .			
Dumb — other defective, . . .	—	2	2	Dumb — epileptic — fee- . . .			
Dumb — paupers, . . .	2	5	7	ble-minded — lame, . . .	1	1	2
Dumb — blind — feeble-minded, . . .	2	—	2	Dumb — epileptic — fee- . . .			
Dumb — blind — lame, . . .	—	3	3	ble-minded — neg- . . .			
Dumb — epileptic — lame, . . .	1	2	3	lected children, . . .	4	—	4
Dumb — epileptic — neg- . . .	1	—	1	Dumb — epileptic — in- . . .	2	—	2
Dumb — epileptic — neg- . . .	2	2	4	sane — paupers, . . .			
Dumb — feeble — minded — lame, . . .	—	3	4	Dumb — epileptic — lame			
Dumb — feeble — minded — lame, . . .	3	1	4	— neglected children, . . .	1	—	1
Dumb — feeble — minded — neg- . . .	2	1	3	Dumb — feeble — minded	4	1	5
Dumb — feeble — minded — paupers, . . .	2	—	2	— lame — paupers, . . .	1	—	1
Dumb — insane — neg- . . .	—	1	1	Dumb — insane — lame			
Dumb — insane — paupers, . . .	—	1	1	— neglected children, . . .			
Dumb — lame — neg- . . .	—	1	1	Dumb — epileptic — fee- . . .			
Dumb — lame — neg- . . .	—	2	2	ble-minded — lame —			
Dumb — lame — paupers, . . .	—	—	—	neglected children, . . .			
				TOTALS, . . .	91	87	178

Among the dumb we find complications with other afflictions similar to those which obtained among the deaf, but with a wide difference in the proportions. Nearly one-half, 86, were dumb only, while of the 92 remaining, 18 were lame and dumb, and 26 others, who were both lame and dumb, had the additional defects of blindness, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, etc., as the table shows.

As regards causes, 59 were born dumb according to the returns. These figures merely show that the defect was due to prenatal influences and give no idea of the real cause. It is manifestly impossible to learn at the time of a child's birth whether or not it is dumb or has defects which will make it so, and this can only be determined at a later period when the child would be expected to begin to talk. Of course it is possible that there may be among these 59 a certain number whose inability to speak depends upon some disease of early childhood, the full effects of which were not recognized at the time of occurrence.

Shock or paralysis caused 19 persons to become dumb, and in these cases the mechanism is entirely different from what it was in the case of those afflicted in early life and who had acquired little or no ability to talk. These 19 were adults in whom a brain disease had paralyzed the vocal muscles after the use of them had been developed and in whom the hearing was not necessarily impaired. They could probably carry on communication by making signs, or by writing out their replies or requests, unless they were rendered helpless by the disease. In 11 other cases there was a brain lesion of some sort depending upon meningitis, brain fever, epilepsy, or bursting of an artery. In 14 cases feeble-mindedness was assigned as the cause, and here the mere physical apparatus concerned in speaking may have been intact but the intelligence of the individual may have been so low that messages could not be understood or replies formulated. There are varying degrees of feeble-mindedness, and not all these individuals may have been absolutely dumb, but their ability to communicate may have been so limited that they were considered practically so. There were 14 cases involving the throat and Eustachian tube and ears, and in these there was probably also some impairment of hearing severe enough and sufficiently early in life to prevent speech being acquired. Fever or other disease caused 10 cases, accidents or falls, seven, and the remaining causes were miscellaneous, 21 instances among them being either unknown or not stated.

In connection with the age at which dumbness occurred it is interesting to note that besides the 59 born dumb there were 55 who became so before the age of four years. It is quite probable that most of these persons are dumb because they are deaf and have never learned to talk, but could do so if they could be taught and could retain or increase the knowledge thus obtained. There is, of course, considerable interdependence between the deaf, the dumb, and those both deaf and dumb when the affliction dates from early life. A large percentage, 71.91, became dumb before reaching the age of 16 years, and there were 8.42 per cent not stated or unknown, leaving the very small proportion of 19.67 per cent who became dumb in adult life.

The following table presents the ages of the dumb as of May 1, 1905:

The Dumb: By Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages (Totals)
4 years and under (infancy),	5	5	10	5.62
5 to 16 years (school life),	50	34	84	47.19
17 to 20 years (young persons),	5	9	14	7.86
21 to 25 years,	9	8	17	9.55
26 to 45 years,	14	12	26	14.61
46 to 60 years,	4	7	11	6.18
61 to 70 years,	2	8	10	5.62
71 to 80 years,	1	4	5	2.81
91 to 100 years,	—	—	1	0.56
TOTALS,	91	87	178	100.00

An interesting fact noticed in considering the ages of the dumb is that the great majority of them are young people, 125 of the 178 being 25 years of age or under, and this number is divided among the periods as follows: There were 10 under five years, 84 between five and 16, 14 between 17 and 20, and 17 between 21 and 25, leaving 52 at ages between 26 and 80, while there was one between 91 and 100.

A comparison of these figures with those of 1895, as taken from the Census for that year, shows quite conclusively that the dumb are short lived, the two sets of figures corresponding pretty closely in this respect.

AGE PERIODS.	1895		1905	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
Under 20 years,	77	53.10	108	60.67
20 to 60 years,	52	35.86	54	30.34
Over 60 years,	16	11.04	16	8.99
TOTALS,	145	100.00	178	100.00

All the dumb were either at home or at institutions for the treatment of some other defect than that of speech, as shown by the following table:

The Dumb: At Home and In Institutions.

CLASSIFICATION.	MALES			FEMALES			Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	
At home,	51	14	65	50	11	61	126
In institutions other than for the dumb, ¹	24	2	26	18	8	26	52
TOTALS,	75	16	91	68	19	87	178

¹ Includes persons who have more than one defective condition, such as dumb and epileptic, dumb and feeble-minded, and who are in institutions for epileptics or for the feeble-minded but not for the dumb.

Of the total, 178, there were 143 native born and 35 foreign born; of the former, 75 were males and 68 females, while of the latter 16 were males and 19 females.

The following table exhibits the dumb by occupations:

The Dumb: By Occupations.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALES			FEMALES			Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	
Domestic service,	—	—	—	12	6	18	18
Personal service,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Agriculture,	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Manufactures,	2	4	6	1	1	2	8
Laborers (farm),	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Scholars,	1	—	1	3	2	5	6
Retired,	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Unemployed 12 months,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dependents,	13	5	18	10	6	16	34
At home,	38	2	40	24	—	24	64
Not stated,	18	3	21	17	3	20	41
TOTALS,	75	16	91	68	19	87	178

As more than three-fifths of the dumb are under 26 years of age they would not enter into occupations to any extent. We find 64 reported in the At Home class and 34 Dependents. Only 36 out of a total of 178 have a definite occupation, 18 of them being engaged in domestic service, eight in manufactures, and six at school.

The Deaf and Dumb.

There were 958 persons reported deaf and dumb, 539 males and 419 females. They are shown, by counties, in the following table:

The Deaf and Dumb. The State and Counties: By Sex.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes	THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
THE STATE.	539	419	958	THE STATE—Con.			
Barnstable, . . .	6	4	10	Hampshire, . . .	13	11	24
Berkshire, . . .	22	20	42	Middlesex, . . .	101	79	180
Bristol, . . .	35	33	68	Nantucket, . . .	—	—	—
Dukes, . . .	9	5	14	Norfolk, . . .	28	14	42
Essex, . . .	88	89	177	Plymouth, . . .	25	11	36
Franklin, . . .	13	10	23	Suffolk, . . .	91	67	158
Hampden, . . .	24	25	49	Worcester, . . .	84	51	135

The counties which contained the largest number of the deaf also lead in the number of deaf-mute inhabitants. Middlesex has 180, Essex, 177, Suffolk and Worcester follow along fairly close with 158 and 135 respectively, and Nantucket has none.

The next table shows the deaf and dumb by native and foreign born and whether living at home or in institutions:

The Deaf and Dumb: At Home and In Institutions.

CLASSIFICATION.	MALES			FEMALES			Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	
At home,	331	125	456	281	90	371	827
In institutions for the deaf and dumb,	29	4	33	16	5	21	54
In institutions other than for the deaf and dumb,	40	10	50	22	5	27	77
TOTALS,	400	139	539	319	100	419	958

¹ Includes persons who have more than one defective condition, such as deaf and dumb and epileptic, deaf and dumb and insane, and who are in institutions for epileptics or for the insane but not for the deaf and dumb.

There were 539 males and 419 females. Of the males, 400 were native born and 139 foreign born. Of the females, 319 were native born and 100 foreign born. Of the total (958), 827 lived at home, 54 at institutions for the deaf and dumb, while 77 were at other institutions on account of added infirmities, as stated in the note.

The following table shows the deaf and dumb by conditions:

The Deaf and Dumb: By Conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Deaf and dumb only,	462	382	844	Deaf and dumb — neg- lected children,	2	—	2
Deaf and dumb — blind,	5	5	10	Deaf and dumb — other defective,	1	2	3
Deaf and dumb — chronic,	4	1	5	Deaf and dumb — paupers,	12	6	18
Deaf and dumb — de- formed,	1	—	1	Deaf and dumb — pris- oners,	6	—	6
Deaf and dumb — epi- leptic,	—	1	1	Deaf and dumb — blind — feeble-minded,	—	1	1
Deaf and dumb — feeble- minded,	3	1	4	Deaf and dumb — blind — paupers,	1	1	2
Deaf and dumb — insane,	1	—	1				
Deaf and dumb — lame,	5	3	8				
Deaf and dumb — maimed,	3	—	3				

The Deaf and Dumb: By Conditions—Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Deaf and dumb — blind — prisoners,	1	—	1	Deaf and dumb — blind — chronic — lame,	—	1	1
Deaf and dumb — chronic — feeble-minded,	—	1	1	Deaf and dumb — blind — epileptic — paupers,	—	1	1
Deaf and dumb — chronic — other defective,	1	—	1	Deaf and dumb — blind — feeble-minded — paupers,	—	—	—
Deaf and dumb — consumptive — paupers,	1	—	1	Deaf and dumb — consumptive — feeble-minded — paupers,	1	—	1
Deaf and dumb — epileptic — neglected children,	2	—	2	Deaf and dumb — epileptic — feeble-minded — lame,	1	—	1
Deaf and dumb — feeble-minded — neglected children,	6	4	10	Deaf and dumb — feeble-minded — lame — neglected children,	1	—	1
Deaf and dumb — feeble-minded — paupers,	1	—	1	Deaf and dumb — epileptic — insane — lame	—	—	—
Deaf and dumb — insane — paupers,	14	8	22	— other defective — paupers,	—	1	1
Deaf and dumb — lame — paupers,	2	—	2	TOTALS, . . .	539	419	958
Deaf and dumb — maimed — neglected children, .	1	—	1				

Of the 958 deaf and dumb, 462 males and 382 females, a total of 844 were deaf and dumb only, and the remainder, numbering 114, suffered from one or more associated conditions. There were 49 who suffered from a well-defined mental or brain derangement, such as epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and insanity, 17 were blind, 50 were paupers, two consumptive, while one unfortunate individual was deaf and dumb, epileptic, insane, lame, otherwise defective, and a pauper.

As to the causes assigned for deaf-mutism, we find that the conditions which figured most heavily in causing deafness are also prominent here. They may be classified much as they were for the deaf.

Deaf and Dumb: By Causes.

CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
From birth, . . .	206	163	369	Brain affection:	—	—	—
Middle ear:				Idiocy, . . .	—	1	1
Suppurative:				Feeble-mindedness, . . .	1	—	—
Scarlet fever, . . .	87	59	146	Brain fever, . . .	57	19	76
Scarlet fever, complicated, . . .	3	3	6	Shock, . . .	2	4	6
Measles, . . .	12	10	22	Water on brain, . . .	2	1	3
Measles, complicated, . . .	—	2	2	Miscellaneous, . . .	1	2	3
Abscess, . . .	3	6	9	Falls, accidents, blows, etc., . . .	17	14	31
Typhoid fever, . . .	4	7	11	Fever and sickness, not specified, . . .	36	32	68
Diphtheria, . . .	6	7	13	Miscellaneous, . . .	28	41	69
Miscellaneous, . . .	11	5	16	Not stated, . . .	32	17	49
Nonsuppurative, . . .	6	4	10	Unknown, . . .	23	22	45
Inflammation of nerve of ear, . . .	2	—	2	TOTALS, . . .	539	419	958

There were 369 deaf and dumb from birth. Scarlet fever either alone or complicated with some other disease caused 152 cases, and other suppurative middle-ear diseases caused the trouble in 73 instances. Brain fever caused 76 persons to be deaf-mutes: accidents, falls, blows, and other injuries, 31; fever and other sickness not specified, 68. In 94 cases the cause was either unknown or not stated, and there were 69 miscellaneous cases too scattered to be given separately, ranging from consanguinity of parents to "break-neck" fever. It is reasonable to infer from the above that deafness may in many instances be the underlying condition, and that many of these persons would be physically able to speak if they could hear and learn the

sound language. A careful examination of each individual would produce some interesting results.

The following table shows the ages of the deaf and dumb as of May 1, 1905:

The Deaf and Dumb: By Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages (Totals)
4 years and under (infancy),	12	3	15	1.57
5 to 16 years (school life),	91	70	161	16.80
17 to 20 years (young persons),	33	20	53	5.53
21 to 25 years,	47	39	86	8.98
26 to 45 years,	197	158	355	37.06
46 to 60 years,	107	70	177	18.48
61 to 70 years,	33	32	65	6.78
71 to 80 years,	11	18	29	3.03
81 to 90 years,	6	9	15	1.57
91 to 100 years,	1	—	1	0.10
Over 100 years,	—	—	—	—
Age not given,	1	—	1	0.10
TOTALS,	539	419	958	100.00

Nearly two-fifths of the deaf and dumb, or 355, were in the twenty-year period from 26 to 45 inclusive; and 670, or nearly 10 per cent, were under 46 years of age. It is evident that deaf-mutism is to a great extent a product of early life and the tendency to it grows less as age advances. This would seem to confirm the statement that the larger proportion of those becoming deaf in early life also become dumb. The distribution of the deaf and dumb among the age periods is quite the opposite of that of the deaf only. This may be readily seen from the following table in which the deaf and deaf-mutes are compared:

AGE PERIODS.	DEAF		DEAF AND DUMB	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
20 years and under,	416	7.97	229	23.90
21 to 45 years,	1,013	19.41	441	46.03
46 to 60 years,	1,301	24.93	177	18.48
61 to 70 years,	1,057	20.25	65	6.79
71 to 80 years,	930	17.82	29	3.03
81 to 90 years,	426	8.16	15	1.57
91 years and over,	69	1.32	1	0.10
Age unknown,	7	0.14	1	0.10
TOTALS,	5,219	100.00	958	100.00

Of the deaf, more than two-fifths, or 45 per cent, are between the ages of 46 and 70, as against 25 per cent, or one-quarter, of the deaf-mutes of the same ages. The age period from 81 to 90 contains eight per cent or nearly one-twelfth of the deaf and less than two per cent of the deaf and dumb, while of those under 46 years of age 27 per cent are among the deaf and nearly 10 per cent among the deaf-mutes.

The Deaf and Dumb: By Occupations.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALES			FEMALES			Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	
Government,	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Professional,	4	2	6	1	3	4	10
Domestic service,	1	—	1	145	48	193	194
Personal service,	8	—	8	5	2	7	15
Trade,	3	5	8	—	1	1	9
Transportation,	7	2	9	—	—	—	9

The Deaf and Dumb: By Occupations — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALES			FEMALES			Aggregates
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	
Agriculture, .	13	2	15	—	—	—	15
The Fisheries, .	2	3	5	—	—	—	5
Manufactures, .	159	77	236	36	18	54	290
Laborers, .	24	12	36	—	—	—	36
Laborers (farm), .	10	2	12	—	—	—	12
Apprentices, .	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
Scholars, .	57	8	65	41	7	48	113
Students, .	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
Retired, .	11	—	11	7	2	9	20
Unemployed twelve months, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Dependents, .	37	12	49	31	12	43	92
At home, .	29	5	34	20	—	20	54
Not stated, .	24	7	31	32	7	39	70
TOTALS, .	400	139	539	319	99	419	958

The occupations followed by the deaf and dumb are similar to those in which the deaf are engaged, although not so large a number, proportionately, appear in the classes Government, Professional, and Trade, indicating that the loss of speech is a greater handicap than that of hearing. The class Manufactures leads, with 290; Domestic Service has 194; there were 117 scholars and students; and 92, or nearly 10 per cent, were reported as dependent.

A comparison of the deaf, the dumb, and the deaf-mutes appears in the following table:

Comparison of Conditions.

CONDITIONS.	Number	Percentages
Deaf only, .	4,221	66.42
Dumb only, .	86	1.35
Deaf-mutes, .	844	13.28
Deaf or dumb and other conditions, .	4,204	18.95
TOTALS, .	6,355	100.00

A glance at the above figures shows a large preponderance of the deaf, 4,221, or 66.42 per cent, out of a total of 6,355 being of this condition. Besides these there are the dumb who are deaf and the deaf or dumb who are also afflicted with some other ailment. A very small proportion are reported dumb only.

In the following table the returns for 1905 are compared with the figures for 1895 as taken from the census report for that year:

Comparison. 1895 and 1905.

CONDITIONS.	1895	1905	INCREASE	
			Number	Percentages
Deaf, .	4,607	5,219	612	13.28
Dumb, .	145	178	33	22.76
Deaf and dumb, .	945	958	13	1.38
TOTALS, .	5,697	6,355	658	11.55

The aggregate of the deaf, the dumb, and the deaf-mutes shows an increase in all conditions of 11.55 per cent in 1905 as compared with 1895. An increase of 13.28 per cent is shown for the deaf, 22.76 per cent for the dumb, and 1.38 per cent for the deaf and dumb.

WAGE AGREEMENTS IN FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS.

In May, 1906, the Bureau published a description of the Fall River Sliding Scale of Wages, in Labor Bulletin No. 41, and described at length the origin, operation, advantages, and defects of the system. Briefly stated, that sliding scale system, adopted in October, 1905, at a joint conference of a committee representing the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the secretaries of four of the textile unions, was an automatic system for the payment of wages, by which the operatives would receive the minimum rate of 18 cents a cut for weaving print cloth (a definite increase of 3.93 per cent over the former rate of 17.32 cents a cut) and also additional wage premiums to be calculated upon the margin between the market price of raw material and that of finished goods. The technical detail governing the calculation of the wage premiums has been published in the article above referred to and need not, therefore, be repeated, but the actual operation of the sliding scale may well be considered here in view of recent developments in the wage situation in Fall River.

At the end of the first week during which the sliding scale was in force a dividend of five per cent was paid to the operatives in addition to the minimum wages of 18 cents a cut for weaving. During the period of 36 weeks (from October 23, 1905, to June 30, 1906) that this sliding scale was in force, the wage premiums ranged from zero to 10 per cent. On two occasions weekly premiums of 10 per cent were declared: on three occasions, a nine per cent premium was declared; premiums of eight, seven, and six per cent were declared once each; five and four per cent, twice each; three per cent, nine times; two per cent, four times; one per cent, twice: and on nine occasions no wage premium was declared. Thus, for 24 weeks out of a total of 36 weeks, the premium did not exceed three per cent. During the last nine weeks, except in two instances, when the wage premium was only two per cent, no premium whatever was declared. During the whole period of 36 weeks the average premium declared was 3.41 per cent, which, in effect, meant that the average price paid for weaving was 18.7 cents a cut, or decidedly less than the rate of 19.8 cents requested by the union as being the full restoration of the wage scale in operation prior to July, 1904.

In its actual operation this sliding scale failed, therefore, to meet the expectations of either the operatives or their employers and the results of the experiment showed that the basis adopted was not a sound one for regulating the rise and fall of wages. The unusually high price of cotton had introduced a factor into the basis of calculation which was to the disadvantage of the operatives, while the mills managed to pay good dividends. The dissatisfaction of the operatives was further increased by the announcement that 20,000 operatives in Eastern Connecticut had been granted a 10 per cent increase in wages. Although the manufacturers in Fall River claimed that this announcement should have no bearing on the situation in their city because of the fact that the product of the Connecticut mills was of a fine grade on which there was a larger margin of profit, nevertheless, at a meeting of the Weavers' Union in Fall River on May 11, 1906, it was reported that there was considerable discontent on the part of the operatives. On May 16, the Textile Council discussed several complaints regarding the sliding scale, and the questions

raised were referred to the executive committees of the various unions for consideration. As a result of the action of these committees, the Council instructed its secretary to communicate with the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association, requesting a conference for the purpose of considering the industrial situation. This request was granted, and at the conference, held on June 1, the representatives of the operatives requested that the wage scale which was in force prior to the reduction in July, 1904, be restored. The manufacturers' representatives declined to grant this request on the ground that the existing sliding scale, according to the agreement entered into in October, 1905, was binding for one year from that date, and offered to submit the question as to the validity of the agreement to arbitration. As the representatives of the operatives were not authorized to take such action the conference closed without definite results. On June 2, the Textile Council voted to call special meetings of the five affiliated unions, and at these special meetings the unions voted unanimously to indorse the action of the Textile Council in requesting a restoration of the wage scale prior to the strike of July, 1904. Acting on the authority thus delegated to it, the Textile Council, at its meeting on June 7, voted to present a formal demand for the restoration of the former wage scale to go into effect July 2, and to request a reply from the manufacturers by June 21. On June 8, the secretary of the Council communicated with the Manufacturers' Association to the above effect, stating also that the existing sliding scale had received a fair trial and had proved a source of dissatisfaction to the operatives. On June 15, a committee of the Manufacturers' Association met and discussed the demands of the operatives and their decision was expressed in the following reply:

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, *Secretary, Fall River Textile Council:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th inst., requesting a restoration of the wage schedule paid prior to July 25, 1904, has been received. The manufacturers have always contended that the standard of wages must be based on the margin between cotton and cloth and in the settlement of the strike of 1904 the Governor of Massachusetts, having been mutually agreed upon as an arbitrator by the textile council and the manufacturers, stated after an examination of the mills' accounts, that a margin of 74.38 cents was necessary for the successful operation of the mills before the manufacturers could pay an advance of five per cent on the wages then in force. In October, 1905, after a request from the textile council for an advance and in order to introduce the sliding scale, the manufacturers accepted the proposition of the textile council to make the margin $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents (based on 18 cents for weaving a cut of print cloth) as a basis from which to compute the dividend of wages earned. *If a margin of $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents is necessary to run the mills, then it must be clear to everybody that there can be no fairer basis than the method now in force for the payment of wages.*¹

It was supposed that the sliding scale agreed upon Oct. 30, 1905, would be given a fair trial and would continue in force for a full year at least. The manufacturers, however, realize the disappointment to the operative in the cessation of his dividends, owing, as they believe, largely to the speculative manipulation of the price of cotton. In order, therefore, to remove as far as practicable this sense of disappointment until more stable conditions exist, by reason of the coming of the new cotton, they will, beginning June 18, until Oct. 1, 1906, guarantee a weekly dividend of not less than 5 per cent and the present wage, with a further guarantee that if the margin in any one week exceeds this five per cent increase they will pay an additional dividend upon the same terms as in the agreement of Oct. 30, 1905. In the meantime if the operatives still believe that the basis of $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents is not just and all the manufacturers can afford to pay, we are willing again that a fair-minded and unprejudiced tribunal be mutually agreed upon who will make a thorough investigation of the facts and report what in their judgment is a just and equitable basis of margin.

Yours respectfully,

CLARENCE M. HATHAWAY,

Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

¹ The italics are ours. The statement italicized expresses concisely the contention of the manufacturers. — Ed.

According to the manufacturers' statement, the main point at issue was as to whether the margin of 72½ cents was a fair one on which to base calculations of wage premiums to be paid the operatives. As bearing on this question the manufacturers referred to the fact that, in the settlement of the strike of 1904, Governor Douglas had stated that a margin of 14.38 cents was necessary for the successful operation of the mills before the manufacturers could pay an advance of five per cent on the wages then in force. However, as stated in the above letter, the manufacturers offered to guarantee a weekly dividend of not less than five per cent and the present wage, with a further guarantee that if the margin in any one week should justify the payment of a dividend in excess of this five per cent, the additional dividend would be paid as provided for in the sliding scale agreement. At the same time the manufacturers offered to submit the question as to what constituted a proper margin to an unprejudiced tribunal. On June 20, the five textile unions, at meetings which were well attended, rejected the manufacturers' proposition unanimously and without debate.

On June 21 the manufacturers, in face of a demand for the restoration of the rate of wages prevailing prior to July, 1904, and with the alternative of a strike in view, granted the desired increase as announced in the following letter addressed to Secretary Taylor of the Textile Council:

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, *Secretary, Fall River Textile Council*:

DEAR SIR: The manufacturers regret the action of the various unions in rejecting their offer of June 16. They wish to reiterate that the situation in the industry does not warrant any concession in the matter of wages on the present margin, but in view of the general welfare of the city they will, commencing July 2, restore the schedule in force prior to July, 1904.

CLARENCE M. HATHAWAY,

Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

This announcement was received with rejoicing by the operatives and the citizens of Fall River in general, as the possibility of another strike had caused great anxiety. The increase affected about 25,000 operatives employed in 67 mills. The price paid for weaving print cloth was increased from the minimum rate of 18 cents to a flat rate of 19.8 cents. The sliding scale was thereby abolished and with it the unsatisfactory variations in the weekly wage rates.

From July 2, 1906 (the date when the increase took effect), until early in November the new wage schedule appeared to give general satisfaction, but on November 5 the following correspondence between the Textile Council and the Manufacturers' Association was unexpectedly made public:

Mr. C. M. HATHAWAY, *Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association*:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the executive committee of the Textile Council, held Thursday, October 25, the present industrial conditions were considered and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the present conditions and future promising outlook for the cotton industry warrant a restoration of wages to the schedule paid prior to November, 1903.

In advancing this opinion the committee fully believe that it is for the best interests of all concerned that this restoration should be made. In times of adversity the cotton operatives of this city have fully shared, with the manufacturers, the evils attendant upon trade depression and the committee believe that in justice to the operatives, they should share, with the manufacturers, the present prosperous conditions of the cotton industry.

Trusting this matter will receive the earnest consideration of your association and that you will forward a reply to us as soon as convenient, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Secretary, Fall River Textile Council.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, *Secretary, Fall River Textile Council*:

DEAR SIR: The executive committee are in receipt of your letter suggesting that conditions warrant an advance in wages. In reply, they are unanimous in the opinion that your request is premature, and that while they admit that business, comparatively, is better than for several years past, the present schedule discounts these conditions.

They call your attention to the fact that the average margin, since July 1, the date of the last advance of 10 per cent, only warrants an advance of 6.77 per cent. There must be a longer run of the present business before considering your proposition.

Yours respectfully,

C. M. HATHAWAY,

Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

From this correspondence it appeared that, in reply to the Council's request for a restoration of the wage schedule in operation prior to November, 1903 (which restoration would involve an advance from 19.8 cents to 21.78 cents a cut for weaving, or an advance of 10 per cent), the manufacturers stated that the average margin since July 1, 1906 (the date of the last advance of 10 per cent), warranted an advance of only 6.77 per cent and accordingly the request could not be granted at that time. On November 6, the Textile Council ratified the earlier action of the executive committee and forwarded a second request to the Manufacturers' Association for the restoration of the above-mentioned wage schedule, asking that it might go into effect on Monday, November 26, and that a reply be made on or before November 19. In their reply, dated November 16, the manufacturers stated that they would grant an increase of five per cent to go into effect on November 26 and called attention to the fact that this advance would make a total increase of about 20 per cent during a period of 13 months: that is, four per cent October 23, 1905, 10 per cent July 2, 1906, and five per cent November 26, 1906, and declared that this was all that the existing conditions warranted. The Textile Council referred this reply to the five local unions, which, at special meetings held on November 22, rejected the manufacturers' proposition and voted to strike in order to enforce their demands for a 10 per cent increase. The vote was as follows:

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS VOTING		Total Number of Voters
	For Strike	Against Strike	
Weavers,	432	26	458
Loomfixers,	279	12	291
Spinners,	127	14	141
Carders,	74	10	84
Slasher tenders,	70	3	73
TOTALS,	982	65	1,047

By the comparatively small number of 1,047 votes, of which 982 were for a strike, a decision was reached which would directly affect over 25,000 operatives. On the following morning, November 23, the manufacturers' committee and the Textile Council met separately and considered the situation. While these conferences were in session an announcement was unexpectedly posted in all of the mills of the Fall River Iron Works Co. to the effect that, beginning on November 26, wages in all those mills would be advanced 10 per cent. This advance was exactly the same as that demanded of the Manufacturers' Association by the Textile Council. This action by the Fall River Iron Works Co. in announcing the increase at that particular time possibly influenced the Association in its decision to grant the demands of the unions. The earnest

efforts to avert the threatened strike made by the Mayor of Fall River, who acted as intermediary between the Association and the Council, also were in part responsible for the adoption of the following agreement by the two representative bodies:

The undersigned hereby agree that the rate of wages paid the employees in the cotton mills of Fall River shall be restored November 26 to the schedule in force prior to November 23, 1903, and continued in force for six months. It is also a part of this agreement that the committee representing the labor unions and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association shall meet within a week from date and arrange a basis on which wages shall be changed at the expiration of said six months.

On behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

NATHANIEL B. BORDEN, *President.*

JAMES TANSEY, *President, Textile Council.*

Witness to both:

JOHN T. COUGHLIN, *Mayor.*

FALL RIVER, Nov. 23, 1906.

By the terms of this agreement the wage scale in force prior to November 23, 1903, namely, a flat rate of 21.78 cents a cut for weaving, was adopted for a period of six months beginning November 26, 1906. Thus the wages of the weavers were increased from 19.8 to 21.78 cents a cut, or at the rate of 10 per cent. The wages of all employees other than weavers were to be increased 10 per cent also. The changes directly affected about 25,000 employees in the 67 mills controlled by the 29 manufacturers who were members of the Association. In the mills of the Fall River Iron Works Co. 5,000 employees had already been granted the 10 per cent advance as noted above. Indirectly these changes affected nearly 100,000 operatives in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Eastern Connecticut, since the example of the Fall River manufacturers was shortly followed by mill owners in other textile sections, the increases granted by them ranging from five to 10 per cent.

The acceptance of the six months' agreement by the representatives of the Textile Council was immediately ratified by the local unions. According to the agreement, a meeting of the committee representing the unions and the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association was held on November 30 to arrange a basis on which wages should be determined at the expiration, on May 26, 1907, of the six months' agreement. No definite action was taken at that time but a start was made, and at later meetings, held at irregular intervals up to May 3, the matter was jointly considered. Meanwhile at the suggestion of the executive committee of the Textile Council the five affiliated unions considered the policy of investing that committee with full power to enter into any future trade agreement with the manufacturers that it might approve. At meetings held at one time or another in December the spinners and weavers unions voted in opposition to this plan on the ground that too much power would be placed in the hands of a few men, while the slasher tenders and carders unions approved the plan, because negotiations with the manufacturers might thereby be conducted without those delays and complications which necessarily result when various propositions are referred to the individual unions for action. On January 5, 1907, the loomfixers union cast the deciding vote in the negative and the existing method of referring matters of wage agreements to the individual unions for decision was continued in force. With the exception of these meetings of the unions and the joint conferences relative to the new agreement to take effect May 26, no change in the

wage situation prior to the adoption of the new agreement on May 3 calls for special mention.

On May 3, the two committees decided upon the following wage scale, to take effect May 26:

Clause 1. That 21.78 cents per cut shall be the recognized standard price for a margin of 95 points, based on the cost of eight pounds of middling upland cotton and the selling value of 45 yards of 28-inch 64 x 64 print cloth and 33.11 yards of 38½-inch 64 x 64. Quotations from New York Journal of Commerce shall be considered authority.

Clause 2. Wage agreements shall be binding for six months, beginning the last Monday in May and November of each year, based on the average margin for the previous six months.

Prices for weaving shall be as follows:

With a margin of 115 points, 23.96 cents; 110 points, 23.42 cents; 105 points, 22.87 cents; 95 points, 21.78 cents; 85 points, 20.69 cents; 80 points, 19.66 cents; 75 points, 18.68 cents; 72½ points, 18 cents.

Wages in all departments other than weaving shall be adjusted on the same basis; 23.96 cents, with a margin of 115, shall be the maximum, and 18 cents, with a margin of 72½, shall be the minimum rate paid for weaving.

Clause 3. If at any time either party to this agreement should desire to make a change, at least three months' notice shall be given by the party desiring the change prior to the expiration of the existing six months' contract.

This new wage scale differs in several important particulars from the sliding scale which was abandoned as unsatisfactory on July 2, 1906. The most important feature of the new agreement is that providing that the rate of wages should be revised in May and November of each year, the revision being based on the average margin for the previous six months. The new rate was to be binding for a period of six months. Thus the weekly fluctuations which were found so unsatisfactory under the old system were avoided under the new arrangement. The minimum price for weaving provided for in the old scale was 18 cents a cut with no maximum price specified. The new scale establishes the same minimum rate and provides for a maximum rate of 23.96 cents a cut, but in other respects furnishes a basis which is higher than that furnished by the old scale. In the following table the prices payable for weaving a single cut under each system are compared and the corresponding margins on which the rates are based are also given:

MARGIN.	New Wage Basis	By Old Scale
115 points,	23.96 cents	22.95 cents
110 points,	23.42 cents	22.50 cents
105 points,	22.87 cents	22.05 cents
95 points,	21.78 cents	21.15 cents
85 points,	20.69 cents	20.25 cents
80 points,	19.66 cents	19.35 cents
75 points,	18.68 cents	18.45 cents
72½ points,	18.00 cents	18.00 cents

On May 9 the new agreement was accepted by the five textile unions and general satisfaction with its terms was expressed by the operatives. On May 15, this agreement was signed by the representatives of the manufacturers and of the unions. This new rate is the highest ever paid for weaving in the Fall River mills. Over 25,000 employees were directly affected by the change.

Following the announcement of the new rate, a notice of an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of the 5,000 operatives in the cotton mills of the Fall River Iron Works Co. was posted at that plant and within a fortnight increases of from five to 10 per cent were granted to cotton-mill operatives generally throughout New England. The number of operatives thus indirectly benefited has been estimated as over 130,000.¹

The following table shows the fluctuations in wages in Fall River during the past 23 years:

DATES ON WHICH CHANGES TOOK EFFECT.	Price per Cut for Weaving (Cents)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	DATES ON WHICH CHANGES TOOK EFFECT.	Price per Cut for Weaving (Cents)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
February 4, 1884,	18.50	-	February 27, 1899,	18.00	+12.50
January 19, 1885,	16.50	-10.81	December 11, 1899,	19.80	+10.00
March 1, 1886,	18.15	+10.00	March 17, 1902,	21.78	+10.00
February 13, 1888,	19.00	+4.68	November 23, 1903,	19.80	-9.09
July 11, 1892,	19.60	+3.16	July 25, 1904,	17.32	-12.50
December 5, 1892,	21.00	+7.15	October 30, 1905,	2 ¹ 18.61	+7.45
September 11, 1893,	18.00	-14.28	July 2, 1906,	19.80	+6.39
August 30, 1894,	16.00	-11.11	November 26, 1906,	21.78	+10.00
April 22, 1895,	18.00	+12.50	May 27, 1907,	23.96	+10.00
January 1, 1898,	16.00	-11.11			

LABOR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1907.

The following acts relating to labor were passed by the Massachusetts Legislature during its session of 1907:

Acts.

Chapter 79. An Act relative to making annual returns by cities and towns to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Repeals §3, c. 296, Acts of 1906, and inserts new section in its place. *Approved February 7, 1907.*

Chapter 135. An Act relative to the expenses in connection with the maintenance of free employment offices in certain cities. Repeals §§8, c. 435, Acts of 1906, and inserts new section in its place. *Approved February 21, 1907.*

Chapter 164. An Act to provide for the keeping of medical and surgical appliances in factories. *Approved March 1, 1907.*

Chapter 173. An Act relative to the Massachusetts commission for the blind. Adds two sections to c. 385, Acts of 1906. *Approved March 6, 1907.*

Chapter 186. An Act to authorize the payment of pensions to widows or children of members of police and fire departments in towns. *Approved March 12, 1907.*

Chapter 193. An Act relative to the weekly payment of wages by cities, counties, and other employers. Amends § 62, c. 106, Revised Laws. *Approved March 12, 1907.*

Chapter 211. An Act relative to the records to be kept by pawnbrokers. Amends § 42, c. 102, Revised Laws. *Approved March 16, 1907.*

Chapter 213. An Act relative to the registration of teachers with the State Board of Education. Amends § 1, c. 399, Acts of 1906, by striking out the words, "On payment of a fee of \$2." *Approved March 16, 1907.*

Chapter 228. An Act relative to the sale of coal in small quantities. Amends c. 57, Revised Laws, by striking out § 84, and inserting a new section in its place, and by repealing § 85. *Approved March 20, 1907.*

¹ On July 25, the Weavers' Union accepted the proposition made by the Manufacturers Association that the standard length of cut be 47½ yards, thus settling another long-standing dispute.

² Average under the sliding scale.

Chapter 267. An Act relative to the hours of labor of women and minors employed in the manufacture of textile goods. Adds to § 27, c. 106, Revised Laws, "No person, and no agent or officer of a person or corporation engaged in the manufacture of textile goods, shall employ any minor under 18 years of age, or any woman, before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening." *Approved April 2, 1907.*

Chapter 269. An Act relative to the hours of labor of workmen, mechanics, and engineers. Amends § 1, c. 517, Acts of 1906. *Approved April 3, 1907.*

Chapter 295. An Act to enlarge the powers of the school committee of the City of Boston in respect to physical education. *Approved April 18, 1907.*

Chapter 373. An Act relative to granting licenses to engineers and firemen. Amends §§ 78, 82, 84, and 85 of c. 102, Revised Laws. *Approved May 4, 1907.*

Chapter 413. An Act relative to the inspection of manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments. Amends § 8, c. 108, Revised Laws. *Approved May 14, 1907.*

Chapter 451. An Act to provide for additional members of the Boiler Inspection Department of the District Police. *Approved May 24, 1907.*

Chapter 458. An Act relative to the retirement of certain veterans in the service of the Commonwealth. *Approved May 28, 1907.*

Chapter 465. An Act relative to the operation and inspection of steam boilers. *Approved May 29, 1907.*

Chapter 499. An Act to authorize appeals to the State Board of Health from certain requirements of the District Police. *Approved June 12, 1907.*

Chapter 503. An Act relative to egresses and means of escape from certain buildings and to lighting and sanitary conditions in factories and workshops. Amends §§ 25 and 41, c. 104, Revised Laws. *Approved June 13, 1907.*

Chapter 513. An Act to relieve members of the police force of the City of Boston from police duty at certain times. Provides for one day off in fifteen. *Approved June 13, 1907.*

Chapter 537. An Act to provide for the establishment of health districts and the appointment of inspectors of health. *Approved June 19, 1907.*

Chapter 561. An Act to permit savings banks to establish life insurance departments. *Approved June 26, 1907.*

Chapter 570. An Act relative to the hours of laborers, workmen and mechanics. Amends § 1, c. 269, Acts of 1907. *Approved June 29, 1907.*

Chapter 571. An Act relative to the licensing of pedlers. *Approved June 28, 1907.*

Chapter 577. An Act to provide for one day's rest in seven. *Approved June 28, 1907.*

Resolves.

Chapter 64. A Resolve to provide for an inquiry by the commission on industrial education into the organization and methods of the textile schools of the Commonwealth. *Approved April 24, 1907.*

Chapter 66. A Resolve in favor of the New Bedford Textile School. *Approved May 3, 1907.*

Chapter 67. A Resolve in favor of the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. *Approved May 3, 1907.*

Chapter 68. A Resolve in favor of the Lowell Textile School. *Approved May 3, 1907.*

Chapter 69. A Resolve to provide for the ventilation of the laboratories and class rooms of the Lowell Textile School. *Approved May 3, 1907.*

Chapter 75. A Resolve to provide for printing additional copies of the report of the commission on industrial education. *Approved May 3, 1907.*

Chapter 104. A Resolve to provide for a commission on commerce and industry. *Approved June 10, 1907.*

Chapter 127. A Resolve to provide for an investigation and report relative to the adoption of a system of old-age insurance and pensions. *Approved June 26, 1907.*

Order.

Ordered, That a joint special committee, to consist of two members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to sit during the recess of the General Court to consider the expediency of legislation within the scope of the following petitions:—

Senate 116: Petition for legislation relative to bringing certain actions under the employers' liability act;

Senate 159: Petition that the provisions of the employers' liability act, so called, may be extended to the Massachusetts sailors and fishermen;

House 402: Petition for legislation relative to the liability of employers and others for injuries to employees;

House 623: Petition for legislation relative to the liability of employers for injuries to employees;

House 765 and 766: Petition for legislation to permit juries to determine the degree of negligence in actions of tort and relative to verdicts;

House 768: Petition for legislation to provide for compensating workmen who are accidentally injured in the course of their employment;

House 769. Petition for legislation relative to the liability of employers in cases of contributory negligence;

House 774: Petition for further legislation relative to the liability of employers;

House 775: Petition for legislation relative to the amount of damages which may be awarded and recovered under the law relative to the liability of employers;

House 925: Petition for further legislation relative to the liability of employers;

House 936: Petition for legislation to limit and define the powers of courts in equity relative to trade disputes between employers and employees and to regulate proceedings upon contempts therein;

House 941: Petition for legislation relative to penalties to be paid by corporations for loss of life or injuries incurred by passengers, employees, or other persons;

House 942: Petition for legislation to limit and define the powers of courts in equity relative to trade disputes between employers and employees and to regulate proceedings upon contempt therein, and such kindred subjects of legislation, if any, as may hereafter be referred to it by concurrent vote of the two branches.

Said committee shall have authority, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, to employ such assistance as it may consider necessary, and its authorized expenses, so far as approved by the Governor and Council, together with such compensation to the members as shall be determined by the Governor and Council, shall be paid from time to time from the treasury of the Commonwealth. It shall be furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms with a room in the State House or elsewhere, and shall be provided with stationery and postage. It shall report to the next General Court on or before the second Wednesday in January next, and shall accompany its report with such recommendations of legislation as it may determine to be expedient.

Many other bills were later referred to this committee.

HELP WANTED IN NEW ENGLAND'S COTTON MILLS.

The newspapers of New England have recently published alarming statements of an apparent shortage of help in the various cotton mills. Upon investigation we find that this shortage, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is *apparent* only, and as a matter of fact we fail to find its application to any of the New England States. Out of 148 establishments in Massachusetts employing 89,118 persons in 1905, 49 mills reported that they needed, in order to put their full equipment in motion, the services of 1,747 persons, equivalent to 1.96 per cent of the total number employed. Maine could employ, under the same conditions, only thirty-five hundredths of one per cent more persons; New Hampshire, 2.85 per cent more; Rhode Island, 1.32 per cent; and of the Connecticut mills, which according to one newspaper report needed 25 per cent more operatives, 20 out of the 36 mills located in that State reported that 532 additional persons were wanted, equivalent to 4.06 per cent of the total employed in 1905.

On an average, 49 mills in Massachusetts could each give employment to about 36 additional persons; two mills in Maine could each employ about 22 operatives more; seven mills in New Hampshire could increase their number by 80 persons each; 18 mills in Rhode Island could supply work for 18 more persons in each mill, and 20 mills in Connecticut would each like about 27 additional operatives; while the Vermont mills were running full and needed no more help.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Bureau published in Bulletin No. 50, June, 1907, an article on the free public employment offices in the United States. The following summary shows the work done in the offices in foreign countries:

Austria. Employment offices in Austria, in 1906, found situations for 398,120 persons, 10,259 of whom were apprentices, while of the 387,861 other persons 203,007 were males and 184,854 females. The offices received 868,559 applications for employment, 52,260 being for work as apprentices and 816,299 for other work (500,262 from males and 316,037 from females). The applications for help received during the year from employers numbered 695,589, being in 40,418 cases for apprentices and in 655,171 cases for other persons (323,611 males and 331,560 females). The figures for 1906 are based upon 10,285 monthly reports received, making the average number of offices reporting each month 857.

During the year 1905, the number of offices making monthly reports of business done averaged 829. Applications for help aggregated 525,111, of which 34,855 were for apprentices, the remaining 490,256 applications being in 237,382 cases for men and in 252,874 cases for women; 48,751 young persons made applications for work as apprentices and places were found for 9,819 of them; 467,923 men and 290,087 women applied for work, making, with the apprentices, a total of 806,761; and situations were found for 165,360 men and 157,616 women, the aggregate number of persons for whom situations were found (apprentices included) being 332,795. — *Soziale Rundschau, 1906, Vienna.*

Belgium. Free employment offices in Belgium are of three kinds, viz., municipal labor exchanges (numbering five), private labor exchanges, subsidized by local authorities (numbering four), and other private institutions. The following statement shows the aggregate activity of the three classes of offices during 1906:

Applications for employment, 19,368, of which 16,482 were from males and 2,886 from females; applications for help, 16,260, of which 12,978 were from males and 3,282 from females; positions filled, 10,627.

The subsidized private labor exchanges appear to be the most active. During 1906 they filled 6,526 positions, or 61.41 per cent of the aggregate number reported. — *Revue du Travail, 1906, Brussels.*

Denmark. The municipal employment office at Copenhagen filled 34,009 positions during the year ending September 30, 1906. Of these, 16,623 were for males and 17,386 for females. — *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegi, Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik, 1906, Stockholm, Sweden.*

Finland. During 1906, the labor exchange at Helsingfors received 8,530 applications for situations, 6,098 being from males and 2,432 from females; and 5,308 applications for help, 3,336 for males and 1,972 for females. The positions filled through the office during the year numbered 3,157 for males and 1,394 for females, making a total of 4,551.

During the four years from 1903 through 1906, the office obtained situations for 14,890 persons (11,397 males, 3,493 females), and received 30,895 applications for employment (23,190 males, 7,705 females), and 17,116 applications for em-

ployees (12,314 males, 4,802 females). — *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, The Hague, Netherlands.*

France. Reports of the activity of free employment offices in France, which were furnished the French Labor Office for the year ending September 30, 1906, show the aggregates of 276,086 applications for situations; 269,727 applications for help; and 337,943 positions filled, 181,694 of the latter being permanent and 156,294 temporary. The figures for the separate classes of offices are as follows:

Offices (other than labor exchanges) maintained by labor unions: 82,455 applications for situations; 54,061 applications for help; and 107,542 positions filled, of which 31,586 were permanent and 75,956 temporary.

Offices maintained by mutual aid societies: 48,017 applications for situations; 73,414 applications for help; and 107,312 positions filled, of which 52,817 were permanent and 54,495 temporary.

Offices maintained by employers' associations: 22,255 applications for situations; 23,280 applications for help; and 46,166 positions filled, of which 30,625 were permanent and 15,541 temporary.

Municipal bureaus: 73,187 applications for situations; 85,825 applications for help; and 40,785 positions filled, of which 37,421 were permanent and 3,364 temporary.

Labor exchanges: 28,288 applications for situations; 18,042 applications for help; and 17,436 positions filled, of which 14,497 were permanent and 2,939 temporary.

Other free employment offices: 21,884 applications for situations; 15,105 applications for help; and 18,702 positions filled, of which 14,703 were permanent and 3,999 temporary. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, 1906, Paris.*

Germany. Free employment offices in Germany submitted 8,440 monthly reports of work done during 1906, making an average of 703 offices reporting each month. The aggregate business of the offices for the year, in round numbers, was as follows:

Applications for situations: Males, 1,974,000; females, 460,200; total, 2,434,200. Applications for help: Males, 1,676,000; females, 621,200; total, 2,297,200. Positions filled: Males, 1,224,000; females, 326,400; total 1,550,400. — *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 1906, Berlin.*

Great Britain. The following statistics of the activity of labor and employment bureaus in Great Britain, for the year 1906, are based upon the monthly reports made by the bureaus to the Board of Trade and published in the *Labour Gazette*.

The general labor bureaus received 66,252 applications for situations and 29,137 applications for help during the year, and filled 28,188 positions, of which 5,882 were permanent and 22,306 were temporary. These figures are gathered from 269 monthly reports submitted during the year, making an average of 22 offices furnishing reports each month. Of the 28,188 positions filled, 19,863 (5,565 permanent and 14,298 temporary), were with private employers; 5,089 (317 permanent and 4,772 temporary), with local authorities; and 3,236 (all temporary), with the Salvation Army. Of the 19,863 persons engaged by private employers, 16,432 were males and 3,431 females.

Classification of persons engaged by private employers according to occupations gives the following results:

In permanent positions: Males: 534 building trades workmen; 332 porters and messengers; 190 carmen, stablemen, etc.; 134 general laborers; two bill distributors, and 2,399 in other occupations. Females: 1,001 domestic servants; 290 charwomen; and 683 in other occupations.

In temporary positions: Males: 4,465 bill distributors, 983 building trades workmen, 519 general laborers, 441 porters and messengers, 56 carmen, stablemen, etc., and 6,377 in other occupations. Females: 1,165 charwomen, 217 domestic servants, and 75 in other occupations.

Eight special employment bureaus for women received, during the year, 9,171 applications for situations and 8,545 applications for help; and filled 2,358 positions of which 1,683 were permanent and 675 temporary. The following table shows the activity of these bureaus and the classes of workers affected by them:

WORKERS.	Applications for Situations	Applications for Help	PLACES FILLED		
			Permanent	Temporary	Total
Domestic servants,	4,938	5,903	1,035	339	1,374
Dressmakers, milliners, etc.,	729	866	226	121	347
Secretaries, clerks, etc.,	726	274	81	78	159
Superintendents, forewomen, etc.,	769	397	106	23	129
Apprentices and learners,	77	253	64	3	67
Shop assistants,	155	55	10	12	22
Miscellaneous,	1,777	798	161	99	260
Totals,	9,171	8,546	1,683	675	2,358

Under the provisions of the law for the relief of the unemployed, municipal exchanges were established during 1906. In September, the Board of Trade received reports from 13 such exchanges, in October from 20, in November from 22, and in December from 24. The aggregate work of the exchanges for the four months covered 32,282 applications received for employment; 5,186 applications for employees; and 2,997 positions filled.

Luxemburg. The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg maintains a free employment service under the administration of the post-office department. This service was established by decree of November 19, 1892, and became operative the first of the following month, under the name of the Labor Exchange. The Labor Exchange is divided into two sections — the general exchange covering the whole of the Grand-Duchy, and the special exchanges restricted to a single post-office. All the post-offices (52 in number) co-operate in the work, their rôle being limited to the transmission and publication, by means of placards, of applications for employment and offers of situations which are addressed to them by employers and workmen. The lists of situations offered and demands for employment are posted in the 52 post-offices and the 101 railway stations of the country. They are also distributed every Saturday in all the hotels, restaurants, cafés, and taverns (2,180 in number).

During December, 1892, there were 88 applications made for employment and 55 situations were offered. During the year 1895, the applications made for employment numbered 601; situations offered, 2,050; and positions filled, 2,828. In 1900 there were still fewer applications for employment than for employees, the numbers being: Applications for employment, 351; situations offered, 5,214; positions filled, 4,894. In 1905, there were 7,073 applications for employment, 7,035 positions offered, and 3,451 positions filled. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, Paris, France.*

Netherlands. Reports of 15 employment offices in the Netherlands, for the year 1906, give the following aggregates: Applications received for situations, 28,175; applications for help, 19,831; positions filled, 14,525. — *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1906, The Hague.*

New South Wales. The State Labour Bureau maintains a free registry office, at Sydney, with 43 branches in as many of the principal centres of popula-

tion. During the year ending June 30, 1906, the main office registered 1,618 applicants for work and found employment for 3,969 persons; 494 persons were given employment on Government work, 377 at the Casual Labour Farm, and 1,870 at the Labour Depot, while the persons sent to private employers numbered 1,193. The branch offices reported that 37 applicants for work were registered and situations were found for 35 persons, in all cases with private employers, the small numbers being accounted for by the fact that practically everywhere throughout the country districts the demand for labor during the year was greater than the supply, and very few persons were out of employment.

In a recent reorganization of the work of the department two offices were closed—the Trades Hall Registry on July 31, 1905, and the Female Registry on January 31, 1906. The Trades Hall Registry had been in operation for three and a half years, and during that period had registered 4,070 applicants for employment. The Female Registry had been in operation nearly four years—from March 10, 1902—and had registered 5,546 applicants and found employment for 5,363.

In addition to maintaining free registry offices and publishing monthly reports as to labor conditions throughout the State, the Labor Bureau issues railway and steamer fares to applicants on credit, in order to assist them to reach work that may be offered them away from home, and in many cases advances tools, tents, blankets, and other equipment, on sufficient guarantee of repayment. During the year under consideration fully 97 per cent of the loans for fares were refunded.

The Labour Depot, a pig, poultry, and vegetable farm, is maintained, five miles from Sydney, where, in exchange for labor, destitute men are given lodging, food, and a small money allowance. The period of residence at this farm must not exceed three months at a time, and applicants are not readmitted within three months after they have been discharged. Efforts are made to train persons admitted to the farm in some useful occupation and to find work for them with private employers. A second farm, the Casual Labour Farm (34 miles from Sydney), is maintained on practically the same conditions, and, at the date of report, another labor farm, to deal with whole families, instead of with men only, was about to be established. A free instructional course is conducted for city boys over 14 years of age, to teach them something of the conditions of farming, and at the completion of the course efforts are made to obtain farm work for them with private employers. The Bureau also provides food for such destitute families as have an adult male at the head. This work was transferred to the Bureau on September 1, 1905, from the Charities Department, the change being made because the latter department had no means of obtaining labor of any kind from applicants in return for the relief given. Under the present arrangement, men who apply for food for their families are required to give three days' work at the Labour Depot in return for which they are given orders for five shillings' worth of food, and in exceptional cases clothing is also furnished in exchange for work.—*First Annual Report of the Director of Labour, New South Wales, for the year ending June 30, 1906.*

Norway. The statistics of employment offices in Norway cover the four offices in Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Stavanger. During the year ending September 30, 1906, these offices received 38,585 applications for employment, 26,589 being from men and boys and 11,996 from women and girls; and 24,984 applications for help—11,771 for men and boys and 13,213 for women and girls; while places were found for 10,313 men and boys and for 9,044 women and girls, making a total of 19,357 positions filled during the year.—*Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegii, Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik, 1906, Stockholm, Sweden.*

On June 12, 1906, a law was passed providing for the establishment of free public employment offices in Norway, in cities and towns to be determined by royal

deeree, the offices to be supported partly at the expense of the State and partly by the local authorities, the proportionate share of expense to be borne by the latter varying according to the size of the community.

Sweden. During the 12 months ending September 30, 1906, public employment offices in eight cities in Sweden received 45,861 applications for situations and 43,771 applications for help. Of the applications for work, 31,078 were filed by men or boys and 14,783 by women or girls, while of the positions offered by employers, 23,156 were for men or boys and 20,615 for women or girls. The positions filled by the eight offices during the year numbered 27,375, of which 18,050 were for men or boys and 9,325 for women or girls. Three of the eight offices covered by the report were established in the course of the year under consideration. — *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegi, Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik, 1906, Stockholm.*

Switzerland. During the year 1906 the Municipal Labor Office in Zürich received 16,325 applications for employment, 13,064 being from males and 3,261 from females; and 13,833 applications for help, of which 10,305 were for males and 3,528 for females. The positions filled during the year numbered 6,533 for males and 1,432 for females, making a total of 7,965, of which number 5,412 were permanent and 2,553 temporary. Of the 6,533 positions secured for males, 4,416 were permanent and 2,117 temporary; and of the 1,432 secured for females, 996 were permanent and 436 temporary. In addition to the positions reported above as obtained for women, the office secured employment for 8,229 charwomen and washerwomen during the year. — *Report of the Statistisches Amt der Stadt Zürich, February, 1907.*

Western Australia. The Labour Bureau of Western Australia has a central office and two branch offices for men — one of which was opened September 1, 1906; and two branch offices for women. The central office and one branch office for women are at Perth and they do the greater part of the work of the Bureau.

During the year ending December 31, 1906, the three offices for men received 5,783 applications for employment and 2,208 applications for help from 1,163 individual employers; the situations found numbered 2,826, of which 352 were in government departments and 2,474 with private employers. The two offices for women received 1,378 applications for employment, and 1,215 applications for help from 710 individual employers; while the number of situations found was 911, of which 11 were in government service and 900 with private employers. The work found for women is mostly in domestic service and that for men in unskilled labor and the less highly organized trades. The aggregate work of the five offices was as follows: Applications for employment, 7,161; applications for help, 3,423; positions found, 3,737, of which 363 were in government service and 3,374 with private employers.

In addition to finding work for the unemployed the bureau grants railway passes to persons sent away to employment, provided the applicants are known to be destitute and will agree to refund the amount advanced within a reasonable time. Employers are sometimes asked to assist in collecting from employees the amounts advanced, and as a rule are quite willing to do so. During 1906, the Labour Bureau granted railway passes to 668 persons at a cost of \$2,577, and of this amount 64 per cent had been refunded before the close of the year. Fares are sometimes advanced by employers, and during 1906 the latter furnished railway tickets for 114 men and 62 women at an expense of \$880. The aggregate number of persons supplied with railway tickets by the Government and private employers was thus 844, and the aggregate cost of the service, \$3,457. — *Report of Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau, for year ending December 31, 1906.*

MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOPS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The first section of this article is based on material obtained from the following reports on the pawnshops of Paris: *Situation administrative et financière des Monts-de-Piété*, 1876; *Le Mont-de-Piété de Paris*, Extracts from the *Annuaire statistique de la Ville de Paris* for the years 1880 to 1888 inclusive; *Les opérations de dégagements gratuits*, 1887; *Mont-de-Piété de Paris: Compte administratif*, 1889, 1904, 1905.

The material relating to municipal pawnshops in Germany and the regulation of private pawnshops in England consists entirely of extracts from Chapter XIII of *The German Workman*, by William Harbut Dawson. The extracts have been somewhat condensed and rearranged for use in this article.

France.

Paris. The *Mont-de-Piété* is the great pawnshop of Paris. It consists of a central establishment, known as the *Chef-Lieu*, with three branch establishments and 22 auxiliary bureaus. The institution receives no aid from city or state, and the funds from which it makes loans on pledges are borrowed on its own bonds, which pay a good rate of interest and are considered so safe and satisfactory an investment that the institution has no difficulty in obtaining funds. Many small capitalists invest their savings with the *Mont-de-Piété* rather than deposit them in banks. Sums of 100 francs¹ or over in cash are accepted in return for the institution's bonds for three, six, or twelve months. Compound interest is paid and the bonds may be renewed from time to time, so that they practically constitute annuities. An effort is made not to accept more in cash loans than is required to conduct the pawning business, and whatever surplus funds are received are placed in the public treasury at interest.

In addition to the large amount of second-hand merchandise pawned by the poorer classes, the pledges received by the *Mont-de-Piété* include a small amount of new merchandise, various articles of value pawned by travelers for safe-keeping during their absence, and stocks and bonds. The number of stocks and bonds deposited during 1905 was 32,405.

The *Mont-de-Piété* was established in January, 1778, under the management of an administrative board of four members. Funds with which to operate were borrowed on notes and the institution offered to lend money on pledges at 10 per cent interest — a rate much lower than was in vogue among money-lenders at the time. It was an immediate success, and within 12 years considerable capital had been accumulated and the central establishment, which is still in use, had been created.

Meantime, changes had been made in the laws regulating the business of money-lending. The liberties granted to individual money-lenders resulted in the gradual disorganization of the work of the *Mont-de-Piété*, and in February, 1795, it was closed. Private pawnshops — commonly called *Lombards* — increased in great numbers and their extortionate practices created a public demand for reform, and for the reopening of the *Mont-de-Piété*. Owing to

the condition of the money market, this was a difficult undertaking; but in July, 1797, it was effected. The new administrative board consisted of five persons, each of whom paid in 100,000 francs toward the capital, and shares of capital stock in the institution were issued for public sale. The buildings and equipment of the central establishments being considered as the contribution of the poor, it was decided that any profits accruing from the business should be divided equally between the stockholders and public charities.

The rate of interest charged — 36 per cent a year — on sums loaned was much lower than the current rate at the time and a comparatively high rate was paid on sums borrowed by the institution. The confidence of the public was gained; and eventually private money-lending was forbidden by law, and the *Mont-de-Piété* was accorded a monopoly of the business; the accounts of the stockholders were liquidated; and the establishment was given an administrative character. Improvements in the service were constantly made; charges were reduced and conditions made more and more favorable for the really needy borrowers.

In 1813, the first branch establishment was opened; in 1860, the second; and in 1890, the third. Originally, special commissioners were authorized to carry on business in the name of the *Mont-de-Piété* in the various quarters of the city where borrowers were most numerous. The commissions charged by these men in excess of the regular rates constituted a considerable burden for the poor, and to relieve the public from paying this tribute auxiliary bureaus were established, in 1860, taking the place of the commission offices and giving the same service as the central office without any supplementary fee. Charges to the public were only one-third as high after the change as before.

In 1885 the minimum loan on pledges was fixed at three francs; and in 1887 the rate of interest on loans was reduced and fees to be paid by borrowers were lowered. Interest had for some years been eight or nine per cent and an extra fee of one-half per cent had been charged for appraisal of goods. Under the new rules this extra fee was abolished and the regular rate of interest was made seven per cent — changes which, together with the final suppression of commission offices, saved the clients of the *Mont-de-Piété* about a million francs in 1887.

During the same year a system for steam cleaning of mattresses, cushions, pillows, etc., was installed. A great number of mattresses and other articles of bedding are pawned by the very poor, who thus deprive themselves of very necessary comforts, and the measures for cleansing them taken by the *Mont-de-Piété* not only protect the public health, but make it possible for the pledges to be held until their owners can redeem them.

The value of articles pawned is determined by appraisers belonging to the Paris appraisers' corporation. Articles are held in the storehouses from 15 to 18 months, at the end of which time they may be sold at auction. If a pledge brings more at auction than the sum required to redeem it, this surplus, or *boni*, goes to the pawnier of the article. It may be held for him for three years and if not collected within that time is transferred to the fund for the relief of the poor. The *bonis* paid during 1905 amounted to \$99,536.49 on 65,117 pledges.

The *Mont-de-Piété* has been frequently accused of practising usury because the rate of interest charged by it has been higher than the current rate. On the small loans, which are most numerous, the interest amounts to very little and together with the amount of the loan is usually less than, or barely equal to, the expense occasioned by the transaction, which

is the same on a loan of three francs as on the largest loan made. On the larger loans the rate makes a heavier interest; but this merely serves the purpose of the institution, which is to make the rich assist the poor. The profit realized or the loss sustained by the *Mont-de-Piété* in any transaction depends upon the sum loaned and the length of time the pledge remains in the pawnshop. Articles of very small value always cause a loss. Some articles of comparatively small value, if kept a considerable time, pay enough to offset the expense of the transaction. Articles of large value always yield some profit; and it is from this profit that the *Mont-de-Piété* is able to make up the loss occasioned by small loans to the most needy borrowers.

During 1905, the *Mont-de-Piété* lent \$11,147,364.83 on 1,571,825 articles; 559,781 loans representing \$4,088,812.31 were renewed during the year, and 1,012,044 new loans representing \$7,058,552.52 were made. Pledges to the number of 1,659,651, valued at \$11,474,351.22, were withdrawn, of which number 997,450 (\$7,043,198.60) were redeemed, 102,420 (\$342,340.31) were sold, and the loans on the remaining 559,781 (\$4,088,812.31) were renewed. From the sales made in 1905, the *bonis* amounted to \$127,218.32.

Among the borrowers for the year were 9,444 clerks, 7,830 artisans and laborers, 5,671 merchants and manufacturers, 2,790 annuitants, 2,198 persons in the liberal professions, and 38 farmers—a total of 27,971. The general cost of administration for the year was \$506,459. New bonds issued represented \$543,584.50 and the whole amount of borrowed capital used during the year, with the interest paid on it, amounted to \$11,359,256.

Interest and fees due the *Mont-de-Piété* are collected when a pledge is redeemed or sold, or when a loan is renewed. During 1905, the amounts collected aggregated \$907,769. The receipts of the institution for the year, from all sources, were \$21,962,066.50 and the total expenditures were \$21,325,725.96. The receipts constituting a profit to the institution amounted to \$926,116 and the expenses constituting a charge amounted to \$850,642, leaving a surplus of \$75,474 to be applied to public charities in the city.

Germany.

In Bavaria, the public pawnshop (*Leihanstalt*) is an institution of ancient origin, and a Bavarian town, Nuremberg, claims to have introduced it into Germany as long ago as 1498. The privilege of carrying on pawnshops was conferred upon several other Bavarian towns by the Crown as far back as the eighteenth century.

Munich. The city of Munich was authorized to establish municipal pawnshops as early as 1754. There are now four of these institutions under the control of that municipality, which provides the buildings, appoints the officials, and finances the undertakings. In general, the articles that are taken in pawn comprise all movables which may be stored easily and without danger, and also State and municipal bonds, mortgages, and other securities, but excluding articles of furniture, documents relating to debts (promissory notes, etc.), wages and pension certificates, orders and medals, furriery and certain other specified articles. Advances are made on securities to the extent of 75 per cent of the market value the previous day, but the face value of any single paper may not exceed 1,000 marks¹ (\$243). In the case of all other pledges the value is fixed by the stationed official valuers, whose word is final.

The smallest sum advanced on an article is 2 marks (47.6 cents) and advances may go as far as 3,000 marks (\$714). The interest charged on all advances alike is one pfennig (one-quarter of a cent) per mark per month,

¹ One mark, 23.8 cents.

which is equal to 12 per cent, and this interest is always reckoned from the beginning of the month in which the advance is made. A fee of 5 pfennige (1.25 cents) is also levied for the pawn ticket for advances of from 2 to 5 marks, and from one to 10 pfennige (2.5 cents) for advances of 6 marks and upwards.

For the better security of the municipality whose credit is employed the appraiser who values the articles received on pawn is held personally responsible for each sum advanced being realized in the event of a sale. Should the amount then realized fall below that advanced, he may either take the article himself and pay the institution the sum advanced, together with interest and pawn-ticket fee, but without the auction fee, or, as in Paris, he must pay the deficiency. The effect of this arrangement is that the valuations are kept fairly low; but this is not regarded as an unmixed evil, if an evil at all, for it encourages the owner to reclaim the goods pawned. On the other hand should an article receive more than was advanced upon it (plus interest to the day of sale and auction fees), the excess may be claimed by the late owner within a year of the day of sale, after which date it becomes the property of the institution, which hands it towards the maintenance of the municipal poorhouse. Each of the four institutions requires for its management a staff of cashiers, bookkeepers, actuaries, warehousemen, and appraisers (for jewelry and clothing respectively) ranging from 9 to 16, and the aggregate turnover amounts to about \$75,000 a year. The institutions are allowed to retain cash in hand to the extent of 6,000 marks (\$1,428) at one time in three cases and 8,000 marks (\$1,904) in the other, and bonds are naturally required of the responsible officials.

Cologne. The Cologne Municipal Pawnshop is conducted upon much the same principles as are the pawnshops of Munich. It is open every day of the week except Sunday and on festivals, but it advances money on a smaller variety of articles: books and engravings, bulky articles and those easily broken and spoiled, church decorations and valuables of all kinds, weapons, and orders are refused. The advance may be up to four-fifths of the taxed value in the case of valuables and precious metals, but in other cases only two-thirds, and the minimum sum advanced is 2 marks. The interest charged is 2 pfennige (one-half cent) per mark and per month on articles up to 15 marks (\$3.57) in value, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pfennige (three-eighths of one cent) between 15 and 30 marks (\$7.14); on advances between 30 marks (\$7.14) and 300 marks (\$71.40) the interest is 1 pfennig per mark per month, between 300 and 1,000 marks (\$238) it is $\frac{3}{4}$ pfennig (three sixteenths of one cent), and above 1,000 marks it is $\frac{1}{2}$ pfennig (one-eighth of one cent). These rates of interest range from 24 per cent on pledges of less than 15 marks (\$3.57) to 6 per cent on pledges over 1,000 marks (\$238).

Advances are made to all persons free from suspicion, but it is open to the officials to require a documentary legitimation if they think it desirable. Articles unredeemed after a year's interval may be continued in pawn provided that the interest due to date shall have been paid. When goods are sold the appraiser who has valued them may bid for them up to the sum of the advance, interest, and the sales expenses, which are reckoned at three per cent of the proceeds of sale, but when this sum has been reached he may not intervene further. One-half of the surplus accruing from every periodical sale goes to the poor fund of the municipality and the other half to a reserve fund, though when this fund exceeds a certain amount the poor fund claims the entire profits.

Berlin. The State provides a pawnshop for needy persons in Berlin, and during the year 1904-5 no less a sum than \$1,225,000 was advanced by

the Royal Pawn Bureau. This institution would appear, however, to be used in a decreasing degree by the poorer class and increasingly by the lower-middle class. Hence the number of articles pawned last year was less by 28 per cent than 10 years before (151,297 against 209,435), while the average advance increased from 21 marks (\$5.00) to 32 marks (\$7.62). In Berlin, however, the private pawnshops, to the number of 176, do a large business among the working class and the poor.

It may be asked, What has been the effect of the municipal pawnshops upon private pawnshops in Munich and elsewhere? It is true that the latter have not been superseded, yet the existence of municipal institutions is held to have decidedly raised their level, while the police also exercise a more careful supervision than might be the case were there no official rivalry. Even so, reasons given for this are that they enjoy greater confidence and are regarded as more respectable, while those who use them are assured of receiving more generous treatment, alike in the advances made and the interest charged, than could be relied upon in the ordinary pawnshop.

England.

While municipal pawnshops have never been introduced in England, indirect and far-going protection is afforded to the frequenters of private pawnshops. The British legislature has hemmed in the pawnbroker's vocation by very important restrictions, and in the event of misdemeanor serious penalties are held before his eyes. Thus the rate of interest is expressly laid down by law and varies according to the value of the pledge. In the case of advances of 10s and under, $\frac{1}{2}d$ (one cent) may be charged for the pawn ticket and $\frac{1}{2}d$ per month as interest for each 2s (48.6 cents), or fraction of 2s advanced, which is equal to 25 per cent per annum. In the case of advances of between 10s (\$2.43) and £2 (\$9.73) one penny (2 cents) may be charged for the ticket, and the interest is at the same rate. On advances of between £2 and £10 (\$48.60) the maximum, one penny is charged for the ticket and the interest is one halfpenny (one cent) a month for every 2s 6d (60.8 cents) or fraction thereof advanced, which is equal to a rate of 20 per cent per annum. If pledges are not redeemed within a year and seven days from the date of pledge, they become the property of the broker, who may at once sell them. It is provided, however, that a pawnor or holder of a pawn ticket may, in the case of renounced pledges exceeding 10s (\$2.43) in value call upon the broker any time within three years after sale to show the result of such sale, and may demand any surplus received beyond the sum originally advanced.

EMPLOYEES' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

The material on which this article is based was obtained by correspondence with various manufacturers and merchants throughout the Commonwealth. The detailed reports received from the 62 employees' mutual benefit associations considered in the present article were published in the Massachusetts Labor and Industrial Chronology for the year ending September 30, 1906. It is the purpose of this article to present a digest of that detailed information

and to point out those mutual benefit features which appear to be most interesting and of greatest practical value. While no further effort has been made to add to the material obtained for the earlier purpose, yet the data at hand, although admittedly not exhaustive so far as our immediate subject is concerned, is at least suggestive and indicates the nature, and to some degree the prevalence, of the institutions described in the following paragraphs.

Several decades ago it was no uncommon occurrence for employees on pay day to circulate subscription lists for the benefit of fellow workmen, who, on account of illness or injury, were unable to continue at work. Often the appeals were in behalf of the widow or orphans of a deceased workman. In many cases these contributions were supplemented by substantial additions from the employers. This practical expression of sympathy on the occasion of disability or death of an employee has, to some extent, been superseded by organized relief measures which seem to gain steadily in popularity. This is due to the fact that the older method of charitable appeal became "monotonously regular and insistent," while the newer insurance methods provide more definite and sufficient funds obtained from a larger group of fellow workmen.

Location. Of the 62 employees' mutual benefit associations from which fairly complete returns were received, 17 were located in Boston, six in Worcester, three in Lynn, two each in Attleborough, Chelsea, Holyoke, Leominster, and Taunton, and one in each of 22 other cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

Date of Organization. The oldest association from which a report was received was that organized in 1850 by the employees of the Hook-Hastings Company at Kendal Green (Weston). Two associations in Holyoke — one organized in 1879 by employees of the National Blank Book Company and the other organized in 1880 by the employees of the Farr Alpaca Company — hold respectively second and third rank in point of age. During the period 1881-90, 18 associations were organized; during the period 1891-1900, 14; and during the six year period, 1901-1906, 26.

Membership. The aggregate membership of 59 associations reporting membership was 8,592. The aggregate membership of 16 associations in Boston was 2,591; of four associations in Cambridge, 1,017; of six associations in Worcester, 785; and of 33 associations in 28 other cities and towns, 4,199. The association having the largest membership was the Hopedale Mutual Benefit Association, which had 645 members. The Insurance Fund Association of William Filene's Sons Company had a membership of 540, while the third largest association was the Blake-Knowles Mutual Aid Society of Cambridge, which had a membership of 425. Two associations had a membership of between 300 and 400; ten had a membership of between 200 and 300; 19 between 100 and 200; 25 of less than 100; and of three the membership was not stated.

Benefit Features. Sick benefits were paid by 59 of the 62 associations considered, accident benefits by 42, and death benefits by 37. The payment of sick benefits was therefore the most general benefit feature. Nearly all of the associations paid more than one class of benefits, — thus 23 associations paid all three classes, 17 paid both sickness and accident benefits, 13 paid both sickness and death benefits, one paid both accident and death benefits, while six paid sick benefits only, and two paid accident benefits only.

Payments by Members. The highest initiation fee was \$5, charged by one association. An initiation fee of 50 cents or less was charged by 22 associations, 12 charged \$1, while 13 charged no initiation fee whatever. The regular

dues charged varied considerably. In two cases annual dues of \$5 and \$6 respectively were charged. Monthly dues ranging from 15 cents to 50 cents a member were charged by 32 associations, the dues being fixed at 25 cents by 20 associations and at 50 cents by five associations. Weekly dues, ranging from five to 25 cents, were charged by 18 associations, the even rate of 10 cents being charged in 12 instances. Five associations obtained their income by special assessments on the members. In one case the employees were charged one per cent of their wages as dues and were assured benefits proportioned to the amount thus contributed; in one case the dues were 25 cents payable bi-weekly; in another case the dues were 10 cents, payable every four weeks; and in still another case graded dues were charged for graded benefits.

Benefits Paid. Weekly benefits in case of sickness were paid as follows: \$5 by 32 associations, \$6 by 12 associations, while 15 other associations paid sick benefits at varying rates, the highest being \$8 a week, paid by one association. The highest weekly benefit paid was \$12 by one association, one paid \$10 a week, 11 paid \$6 a week, and 23 paid \$5 a week. One association paid to each sick or injured member the amount raised by an assessment of 15 cents on each member of the association. The most popular rate was \$5 a week, both for sickness and accidents.

Of the 37 associations which paid death benefits to a deceased member's beneficiary, 15 paid \$50 for each death, 10 paid \$100, four paid \$75, one paid \$80, one paid \$25, one paid \$20, three paid an amount raised by special assessment, and the amounts paid by two were not stated.

The following table shows, for thirteen leading associations in order of membership and for 47 other associations (classed together), the number of members and the amount paid out in the form of sickness, accident, and death benefits during the last fiscal year of each of the associations, the fiscal year in each case ending at some date in 1906.

File Number	LOCATION.	Number of Members	TOTAL BENEFITS PAID DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN 1906		
			Sickness and Accident	Death	Total
35	Hopedale,	645	\$1,831.00	\$100.00	\$1,931.00
10	Boston,	450	1,167.39	100.00	1,267.39
22	Cambridge,	425	1,231.69	100.00	1,331.69
5	Boston,	364	1,025.00	-	1,025.00
40	Lynn,	315	1,639.78	-	1,639.78
43	Newburyport,	295	764.22	-	764.22
23	Cambridge,	267	724.99	-	724.99
26	Chicopee,	255	1,336.00	-	1,336.00
17	Boston,	253	435.00	-	435.00
2a	Attleborough,	252	108.00	-	108.00
3	Boston,	250	419.00	-	419.00
62	Worcester,	250	732.00	110.00	842.00
31	Framingham,	235	465.00	-	465.00
	Other associations (47),	4,336	16,055.56	1,147.80	15,645.56
TOTALS (60 associations),			\$27,934.63	\$1,557.80	\$27,934.63

From the above table it appears that the 60 associations had an aggregate membership of 8,592 members and paid, during their last fiscal year, sickness and accident benefits amounting to \$27,934.63 and death benefits amounting to \$1,557.80, a total of \$27,934.63 in benefits of all kinds, or at a rate of \$3.25 for each member. The 13 leading associations had a membership of 4,256, or nearly one-half that of the 60 associations taken together, and paid \$12,289.07 in total benefits, an amount which was about 44 per cent of that paid by the 60 associations, although the rate per member was somewhat lower in the case of the 13 associations.

Contributions by Employers. The interest shown by employers in the mutual benefit plan was quite a practical one in at least 22 instances. During the year 1906, an aggregate amount of \$2,970.44 was reported as having been contributed to the funds of 12 associations by the respective companies with which they were connected. The highest amount contributed by any company was \$603.50. Two companies make annual contributions of \$100 each, four contribute amounts equal to those paid by their employees, one contributes \$50 and one \$25 toward each death benefit, one pays whatever deficit may occur, and in one case the officers of the company pay the regular membership dues, asking no benefits in return.

Conclusion. On the basis of membership and dues charged it was found that, with few exceptions, the income of the associations above considered exceeded the amount of benefits paid. In some instances the dues charged were purposely low in view of the fact that the employers made stated contributions. In several instances provision was made for the return to members at the close of the year of all surplus on hand exceeding a stated amount. In one instance the surplus was distributed on the basis of length of membership in the association.

MOVEMENT OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS— MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

In the Labor and Industrial Chronology of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1906, the Bureau has presented in detail, by cities and towns, individual statements as to the movement of industrial establishments in the Commonwealth. The following table shows, by industries, the number of establishments coming into Massachusetts from other States, the number leaving Massachusetts for other States, the number of removals from one city or town to another city or town in the State, and the number of Massachusetts firms which established branches in some other city or town in the State:

INDUSTRIES.	Firms or Establishments Coming into Massachusetts from other States	Firms or Establishments Leaving Massachusetts for other States	Removals from One City or Town to Another in the State	Massachusetts Firms Establishing Branches in the State ¹
Boots and shoes, . . .	—	2	6	2
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	—	—	1	—
Chemical preparations, . . .	—	—	1	—
Clothing, . . .	2	2	1	1
Cotton goods, . . .	2	1	—	—
Cotton and woolen goods, . . .	—	—	1	—
Dyestuffs, . . .	—	1	1	—
Furniture, . . .	1	—	1	—
Horn goods, . . .	1	—	1	—
Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	—	—	—	1
Leather, . . .	—	—	4	2
Leather goods, . . .	1	—	—	—
Machines and machinery, . . .	1	3	3	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	—	1	—	1
Wooden goods, . . .	1	—	—	—
Woolen goods, . . .	2	—	2	1
Worsted goods, . . .	—	1	—	—
TOTALS, . . .	11	11	22	9

¹ Two Massachusetts firms established branches in other States. These cases are not included in the table.

The movement was largely within the State, 22 establishments having removed from one city or town to another city or town in the State, while nine Massachusetts firms established branches in the State. Eleven establishments came into Massachusetts from other States, and an equal number withdrew from this State and located elsewhere. The movement was not confined largely to any industry, although in the boot and shoe and the leather industries there were respectively six and four removals from one city or town to another city or town within the State.

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

From reports of construction of new factories and additions to existing factories, constructed in the Commonwealth during the year ending September 30, 1906, the Bureau has compiled the data presented in this article. The figures represent only the larger building operations. The totals given would be greatly increased were it possible to include the many small buildings and additions concerning which no information was available.

The reports show that during the year specified, 112 new factories were built and 34 were in the process of construction, while 210 additions to existing factories were made and 29 additions were being made. The following table shows the number of these building operations for eight selected industries and the totals for all manufacturing industries:

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF NEW FACTORIES		NUMBER OF ADDITIONS	
	Completed	In Process of Construction	Completed	In Process of Construction
Cotton goods,	7	4	26	7
Woolen goods,	11	2	26	3
Boots and shoes,	7	5	23	2
Leather goods,	12	7	32	1
Machines and machinery,	9	1	22	2
Metals and metallic goods,	6	1	16	3
Horn and celluloid goods,	6	—	3	2
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	11	1	2	—
All other industries,	43	13	60	9
TOTALS,	112	34	210	29

The above table shows merely the number of new factories and additions constructed or in process of construction during the year, irrespective of the size of the buildings. In order to indicate, in a measure at least, the extent of the floor space added during the year, the following table has been prepared, showing, for specified industries, the area of floor space provided by the erection of the stated numbers of new buildings and additions:

INDUSTRIES.	NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED		ADDITIONS ERECTED		NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS	
	Number of which Floor Space was Stated	Area of Floor Space—Square Feet	Number of which Floor Space was Stated	Area of Floor Space—Square Feet	Number of which Floor Space was Stated	Area of Floor Space—Square Feet
Textile Industry.	22	1,816,182	42	1,351,779	64	3,167,961
Cotton goods,	5	307,457	19	786,662	24	1,094,119
Woolen and worsted goods,	7	1,130,778	16	511,697	23	1,642,475
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	3	139,300	2	7,500	5	146,800
Carpets,	2	200,739	1	10,672	3	211,411
Other textile manufactures,	5	37,908	4	35,248	9	73,156
Other Industries.	48	1,300,010	67	955,062	115	2,255,072
Boots and shoes,	5	266,850	12	139,448	17	406,298
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	11	209,259	1	28,000	12	237,259
Leather,	4	117,125	4	28,106	8	145,231
Machines and machinery,	5	58,768	15	338,595	20	397,363
Metals and metallic goods,	3	6,500	9	141,508	12	148,008
Paper and paper goods,	2	56,580	6	87,690	8	144,270
Railroad construction and equipment,	2	163,326	—	—	2	163,326
Rubber and elastic goods,	—	—	5	60,653	5	60,653
Miscellaneous manufactures,	16	421,602	15	131,062	31	552,664
ALL INDUSTRIES,	70	3,116,192	109	2,306,841	179	5,423,033

The above table shows that the floor space of 70 new buildings erected was 3,116,192 square feet; of 109 additions, 2,306,841 square feet, making a total floor space in 179 new buildings and additions of 5,423,033 square feet. Of this total, the textile industry furnished 3,167,961 square feet, or 58.4 per cent, in its 22 new buildings and 42 additions, while 2,255,072 square feet, or 41.6 per cent, were furnished by all other industries in 48 new buildings and 67 additions. From this comparison it appears that the new buildings and additions erected for textile manufacturing purposes had, on the average, double the floor space of those erected for all other manufacturing purposes. The new buildings and additions erected for the boot and shoe industry and for machines and machinery manufacturing furnished, in each of these two industries, about 10 per cent of the total floor space given in the table.

The most extensive building in any one industry during the year was that of the Wood Worsted Mills in Lawrence. A storehouse, 250 x 75, was completed in December, 1905; in February, 1906, a four-story power-house and two-story boiler-house were completed; in March, Section A of a six-story brick factory, 500 x 123, and in May, Section B, 500 x 123, and Section C, 441 x 123, were practically completed; in June, a seven-story storehouse, 408 x 104, was begun, and in July, a duplicate six-story mill, of which the first section, D, to be 405 feet long, was in process of construction. As next largest building operations for manufacturing purposes may be mentioned the new seven-story brick mill, 125 x 225, erected by the Bigelow Carpet Company in Lowell. The large railroad construction and repair works at Readville (Hyde Park) of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were further enlarged during the year by the erection of large shops built of brick, with iron framework and saw-toothed roofs. The contract for a machine, erecting, and boiler shop of brick and iron, 150 x 190, and blacksmith shop, 80 x 354, was awarded in March, and these buildings were in process of construction at the close of the year under consideration. Operations were begun in these buildings in July, 1907.

FAILURES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

According to *Dun's Review*, there were 742 failures in Massachusetts in 1906, as compared with 887 in 1905, showing a decrease of 145 failures, or 16.35 per cent, in 1906. The number of concerns in business in 1906 was 55,112, as compared with 53,585 in 1905, showing a gain of 1,527 concerns, or 2.85 per cent. The proportion of firms failing in each year was very low, being, in 1905, only 1.66 per cent and, in 1906, only 1.34 per cent of those engaged in business during the respective years.

The following table shows the aggregate liabilities, aggregate assets, and excess of liabilities over assets for all failing concerns in 1906 and 1905, together with the decrease in each of these items in 1906 as compared with 1905:

CLASSIFICATION.	1906	1905	Decrease in 1906 as Compared with 1905
Liabilities,	\$6,270,695	\$8,109,480	\$1,838,785
Assets,	2,450,679	3,077,297	626,618
Excess of liabilities over assets,	\$3,820,016	\$5,032,183	\$1,212,167

The aggregate liabilities of the failing concerns in 1906 were less by \$1,838,785, or 22.67 per cent, than in 1905. The excess of liabilities over assets in 1906 was \$3,820,016, as compared with \$5,032,183 in 1905.

The following table shows, by classes of business (manufacturing, trading, and other commercial), the number of failures, the aggregate liabilities, and the decrease in each of these items in 1906 as compared with 1905:

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Failures	Liabilities	CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Failures	Liabilities
<i>Manufacturing:</i>			<i>Other commercial:</i>		
1905,	332	\$3,687,539	1905,	45	\$1,386,798
1906,	264	2,412,081	1906,	47	1,264,198
Decrease in 1906,	68	\$1,275,458	Decrease in 1906,	12	\$122,600
<i>Trading:</i>			<i>Totals:</i>		
1905,	510	\$3,035,143	1905,	887	\$8,109,480
1906,	431	2,594,416	1906,	742	6,270,695
Decrease in 1906,	79	\$440,727	Decrease in 1906,	145	\$1,838,785

¹ Increase.

From the above table it appears that in 1906, as compared with 1905, there was a decrease of 68 failures, or 20.48 per cent, in the manufacturing business, and of 79 failures, or 15.49 per cent, in trading, while there was an increase of two failures in other commercial lines. The liabilities of failing concerns were less in each of the three classes of business, showing a decrease

of \$1,275,458, or 34.59 per cent, in manufacturing; \$440,727, or 14.52 per cent, in trading; and \$122,600, or 8.84 per cent, in other commercial lines.

Speaking of the failures in the several sections of the United States, the *Review* says that the figures for 1906 "show a decrease of 200 failures in the New England States and about \$500,000 in the amount of liabilities. Improvement was most conspicuous in Massachusetts, while the only increase of size was provided by Rhode Island. Not a single banking failure occurred in this section."

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Conventions of International Unions.

During the ensuing Summer months, the following conventions of International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are to be held in the cities and on the dates indicated:

August 5, *Boston*, Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 5, ——, General Insulators and

Asbestos Workers.

August 6, Rockford, Ill., Glove Workers.

August 12, Philadelphia, Stereotypers and

Electrotypes.

August 12, Hot Springs, Ark., Typographical

Union.

August 13, St. Louis, Shirt Waist and Laundry

Workers.

August 21, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers.

September 2, St. Louis, Machinists.

September 2, Indianapolis, Post Office

Clerks.

September 3, Chicago, Sawsmiths.

September 3, Eureka, Cal., Woodsmen and

Saw Mill Workers.

September 9, Indianapolis, Brick, Tile, and

Terra Cotta Workers.

September 12, Memphis, Tenn., Cement

Workers.

September 12, *Boston*, Cotton Mule Spinners.

September 16, New Orleans, Bridge and

Structural Iron Workers.

September 16, New York City, Wood

Carvers.

September 27, Waldron, N. Y., Pocket Knife

Blade Grinders and Finishers. — *American*

Federationist.

BOSTON BUILDING TRADES SECTION.

At a conference held for the purpose of devising a means of avoiding disputes between dual organizations of local trade unions in Boston, the following plan was recommended:

"1. There shall be a Building Trades Section of the Boston Central Labor Union, consisting of all locals now in the Building Trades Council and in the Central Labor Union, eligible to form a Building Trades Section and such other regular building trades as shall hereafter

apply for membership in the Central Labor Union.

2. The Building Trades Section shall have undisputed jurisdiction over all questions exclusively affecting the building trades.

3. All building trades in the Central Labor Union must belong to the Building Trades Section, and for lack of discipline therein, for withdrawal, suspension, or justifiable expulsion by the Building Trades Section a local is to be similarly affected in the Central Labor Union.

4. All locals of building trades to become part of the Building Trades Section must first affiliate with the Central Labor Union.

5. All matters pertaining to the construction of a building presented to the Central Labor Union shall be referred to the Building Trades Section.

6. The Building Trades Section shall defray its own expenses.

7. In drafting rules for government of the Building Trades Section each craft shall be represented by the two delegates.

8. All delegates to the Building Trades Section shall also be delegates to the Central Labor Union.

9. The Building Trades Section shall report from time to time to the Central Labor Union such results of its meetings as are of public importance, but the latter shall only act on reports on which the Building Trades Section desires action."

The above plan was recommended by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. as a proper solution of the difficulty occasioned by the application for dual charters for Essex County (Newark, N. J.) by the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Section, each in that county. — *American Federationist*.

BENEFITS PAID BY TRADE UNIONS, 1905-06.

From a table published in the Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor it appears that the total benefits paid to members during the past year by the 66 international organizations which reported, amounted

to \$1,839,006. Of this amount, \$1,032,874 was paid as death benefits, \$663,437 as sick benefits, \$79,583 as unemployed benefits, \$57,341 as traveling benefits, and \$5,771 as tool insurance.

Of the 66 unions, 60 reported payments of death benefits; 24, of sick benefits; seven, of unemployed benefits; eight, of traveling benefits; and three, of tool insurance.

In the following table are shown the payments of death, sick, and other benefits by the four international unions whose total payments exceeded \$100,000 each:

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
Carpenters,	\$227,834	\$80,000	—
Cigarmakers,	162,819	165,918	¹ \$90,463
Iron Molders,	62,749	173,134	² 3,625
Switchmen,	138,375	—	—
TOTALS,	\$591,777	\$419,052	\$94,088

¹ Includes traveling benefits, \$55,294, and unemployed benefits, \$35,169.

² Unemployed benefits.

The aggregate payments of these four organizations amounted to \$1,104,917 or slightly over 60 per cent of the aggregate payments made by the 66 organizations which reported. The Cigarmakers led with total payments amounting to \$419,200, followed by the Carpenters, with total payments of \$307,834; the Iron Molders, \$239,508; and the Switchmen, \$138,375. No other organization paid total benefits exceeding \$100,000.

The largest amount paid in any class of benefits by any organization reporting was \$227,834 paid as death benefits by the Carpenters; the next largest amount was \$173,134 paid by the Iron Molders as sick benefits; while the Cigarmakers paid \$165,918 as sick benefits and \$162,819 as death benefits.

It is interesting to note in this connection that various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were reported as having made total donations to other affiliated unions amounting to \$147,208. These donations may be considered as a sort of mutual distress fund which should not be confused with the defence fund and strike benefits raised by assessment and distributed by the American Federation of Labor. Respecting these latter benefit funds, it may be added that the Federation paid during the past year from its defense fund strike benefits amounting to \$13,212, and, from a fund raised by assessment, it contributed \$52,619 to the strike fund of the International Typographical Union.

Trade Unions in New York, 1906.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York has recently completed a canvass of the labor organizations of New York. The total num-

ber of labor organizations reported was 2,420, and the aggregate membership was 398,494, constituting a gain of nine organizations and 4,224 members (1.1 per cent increase in membership) since March, 1906. All of the large cities, except Troy, showed increases in membership as follows: New York City, one per cent; Buffalo, 4.2 per cent; Rochester, 10.5 per cent; Syracuse, 2.2 per cent; Albany, 2.4 per cent; Schenectady, 10.6 per cent; Troy (decrease), 14.6 per cent. Among the trades, the principal gains were in the building trades, especially among carpenters, building laborers, and plasterers. There were 22 trades which had each upwards of 4,000 members in their unions, the carpenters leading with 29,710. — *New York Labor Bulletin*.

Pittsburg Labor Temple.

The labor organizations in Pittsburg, Pa., have organized a Labor Temple Company, capitalized at \$100,000, for the purpose of erecting a six-story building to be used as union headquarters and for social and business purposes. Nearly one-half the capital stock, sold in shares of \$10 each, has already been purchased by the members. No person may hold more than 100 shares, and only men who are in good union standing are allowed to become stockholders. The building will be erected at a cost of \$100,000, and will contain offices, lodge rooms, a large convention hall, a library, and large club and billiard room, and, on the first floor, an employment agency, a restaurant, and a number of rentable storerooms. Bedrooms and free baths will also be provided for the use of the members. — *Labor Compendium, St. Louis, Mo.*

Trade Unions in Canada, 1906.

The number of labor organizations formed in Canada during 1906, according to information received by the Labour Department, was 154, and of organizations dissolved 85, leaving a net increase during the year of 69 in the number of unions in existence. Compared with the record during 1905, the returns show a marked increase in the activity of organization, the number of unions formed in that year being 103, and of unions dissolved 105, or a net loss of two. Compared with 1904 also an increase in activity was shown, the net increase in the number of organizations during that year being 44. In 1903, there were 275 unions formed and 54 dissolved, or a net increase of 221.

In most of the industries and trades the number of organizations in existence has considerably increased during the past year. The most marked increase took place in the building trades, the net gain amounting to 26 organizations. In the fishing industry there was a gain of 12 organizations, in the textile trades a gain of 11, in the number of trades and labor councils a gain of six, and in the metal trades a gain of four. In none of the groups of skilled

trades was there a decrease, though in the printing, food and tobacco preparation, and miscellaneous groups, the number of unions in existence remained unchanged.

Compared with previous years the activity of organization was greater during 1906, in almost every branch, than in any year since 1903. In the building trades, for example, the net gain during 1905 was only nine unions, and in 1904, 10 unions. In the metal trades there was a net decrease of two unions in 1905, compared with an increase of 13 in 1904 and of 36 in 1903. In the woodworking trades, however, there was a gain of 46 unions in 1905, and of 12 in 1903, compared with stationary conditions during 1906, and a loss of 12 in 1904. In the printing trades the net increases during the three preceding years were greater than in 1906. In the transport branches, on the other hand, there were heavy decreases during 1905 and 1904, compared with an increase in 1906.

A noteworthy feature of 1906, compared

with preceding years, was the activity of organization in the Northwest Provinces, in which 46 organizations were formed, compared with 23 in 1905, 25 in 1904, and 17 in 1903, while only nine organizations went out of existence during 1906. The net gain in these three provinces, accordingly, was 37, compared with 13 in Ontario and 18 in Quebec. In British Columbia also the increase was greater than in any year since 1903.

The Department secured information with regard to the date of formation of 127 labor organizations, formed during 1906, compared with 94 during 1905, 113 during 1904, and 243 during 1903.

October with a record of 24 new unions, August with 17, and May and July with 15 each were the most active months for organization during 1906. Compared with 1905 every month, with the exception of January, April, June, and November, showed an increase. — *The Labour Gazette, Canada.*

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

BOSTON.

BARBERS.

Barbers Union No. 182 and Employers.

1. Only members of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America shall be employed, and not more than one apprentice, said apprentice to be registered with Local No. 182.

2. Journeymen to receive not less than at the rate of \$12 a week, and one-half over \$20 and \$4 for Saturdays, and journeymen to receive one-half day off each week or a whole day once in two weeks;¹ one hour for dinner and one-half hour for supper.

3. Shops shall be opened for business not earlier than 7 A.M. and to close not later than 8 P.M., except Wednesdays at 8.30² P.M., and Saturdays at 11.30,² and evenings before holidays at 11 P.M.

4. To charge not less than 25 cents for hair-cutting and 10 cents for shaving and not less than 15 cents for children's hair cut, the same not to be advertised.

5. To have curtains on union shops drawn so that the interior of the shop can be seen from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. on Sundays and holidays.

6. When having work done in or around shop, to employ none but members of trade unions.

7. If a proprietor has a shop card removed, said proprietor shall have the right to apply

for another card upon the payment of not less than \$2 or more than \$15.

8. Local No. 182 reserves the right for their financial secretary or agents to enter the shop, house or premises or wherever a card may be and remove the same without being deemed guilty of any trespass or wrong.

9. All union shops shall close at 12 o'clock, noon, on holidays, except Labor Day at 10 A.M., and July 4 and December 25 all day except when they fall on a Saturday or a Monday, then 12 noon.³

Indorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union.

BOXMAKERS.

Boxmakers' Union No. 201 and Employers.

1. It is mutually agreed between the employers and Boxmakers' Union No. 201 that the employers shall have full control of hiring and discharging their own help, but shall agree to hire none but members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union who are in good standing, and who are able to do the grade of work called for, or workmen, who, upon being hired by employers, shall make application for membership in said union or signify their intention to do so on or before the second week of their employment.

2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for five days and eight hours on Saturday. In the months of June, July, and August work

¹ Under former agreement men had no time off during the week.

² Formerly closed Wednesdays at 9 P.M., Saturdays at 12 P.M.

³ Under old agreement shops were open every holiday.

shall cease at 12 m. In case of necessity the employees shall work on Saturday afternoon, the employers to be governed by Art. 3.

3. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; this includes work on legal holidays as overtime.

4. No work shall be performed on Labor Day.

5. Minimum wages for cross cutter, rip sawyer, planer, and facing machine shall be \$13; the minimum wages for nailing machine shall be \$11; the minimum wages for top printer shall be \$14; other printers \$13.

6. If an employee is late, reduction shall be made only for the time he loses.

7. The union, or a superintendent whom it may authorize in writing, shall have the power of hiring and discharging the workmen.

8. No workmen now receiving more than the above wages shall be subjected to a reduction by the action of this scale.

9. In case of a dispute, two representatives from the employer and two from the employees, appointed by the union, shall endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement; in case no satisfactory settlement can be made by this method, the dispute shall be referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration within a reasonable time, and the decision of said Board shall be final. During the time that the attempted settlement is under consideration, it is mutually agreed that there shall be no strike or lockout.

10. The union agrees to grant the employers the use of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union Label to be used as follows:

A. The employers may use the label on any boxes made by them for firms who are recognized by the International Cigar Makers' Union of America.

B. The employers shall not use the label on boxes for firms that do not make union cigars.

11. It is mutually agreed that the employer may employ one apprentice in the nailing department, to serve a term of two years, at the following rates of wages: First year not less than \$6 a week; second year not less than \$8 a week.

Two apprentices may be employed in the mill department, each to serve a term of two years at the following rates of wages: First year not less than \$8 a week; second year not less than \$10 a week.

One apprentice may be employed in the wood printing department, who shall serve a term of three years at the following rates of wages: First year, \$7 a week; second year, \$9 a week; third year, \$12 a week; and after the third year, \$13.

Apprentices over 16 years of age shall be obliged to carry the apprentice card of the Amalgamated Woodworkers Union No. 201 of Boston.

The employer may hire boys for pulling nails, sand-papering edges of boxes, and carrying boxes from one part of the factory to another.

12. The terms of this agreement shall remain in force for one year; if any change is desired by either party, the proposed change shall be submitted in writing to the other; 30 days prior to the expiration of this agreement, the parties hereto shall meet to consider terms for a new agreement and form such further time as may be mutually agreed upon. Agreement to expire October 1, 1907.

HOLYOKE.

CIGAR MAKERS.

*Cigar Makers Union No. 51 and Employers.
Scale of Prices.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Mould Work	Hand Work
<i>Seed Scraps:</i>		
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,	\$9.00	\$10.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	9.50	10.50
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	10.00	11.00
5 inches,	10.50	11.50
<i>Havana Scraps:</i>		
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,	\$9.50	\$10.50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	10.00	11.00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	10.50	12.00
5 inches,	11.00	13.00
<i>Seed Fillers:</i>		
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,	\$9.50	\$11.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	10.00	12.00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	10.50	13.00
5 inches,	11.00	14.00
<i>Havana Filler:</i>		
4 inches,	\$10.00	\$11.00
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,	11.00	12.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	12.00	13.00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	13.00	14.00
5 inches,	14.00	15.00

1. Porto Rico fillers shall be considered the same as Havana.

2. Working clean table shall be \$1 extra.

3. Odd shapes in Havana filler and scraps and seed fillers, hand work, shall be \$1 extra for odd shapes, \$2 extra for extra odd shapes, and \$3 extra for fancy shapes.

4. Odd shapes in seed filler mould work and scraps shall be 50 cents extra for odd shapes, \$1 extra for extra odd, and \$1.50 for fancy shapes.

5. Cutting to be 50 cents in advance of long filler.

6. Havana wrappers shall be \$1 extra.

7. Havana binders shall be \$1 extra.

8. Re-roll work shall be considered the same as hand work.

9. Mixed scrap seed and Havana, where one-third or more Havana is used, shall be considered the same as clear Havana scrap. Where less than one-third Havana scrap is used, it shall be considered the same as clear seed scrap.

10. Mixing fillers on the table, seed and Havana, \$1 in advance of Havana. Seed and Havana mixed in the can, the same as Havana. Mixing two kinds of fillers, \$1 extra.

11. Mixed filler seed and Havana, where less than one-third Havana is used, shall be \$1 less than clear Havana.

12. Where one-third or more Havana filler is used, it shall be the same as clear Havana filler.

13. All mould work less than five twenty-bunch moulds shall be considered the same as hand work.

14. No manufacturer shall hire men when shop is working on a limit.

15. All wages shall be paid in cash weekly.

16. All disputes arising under this bill and the prices on odd shapes, and extra thick and thin cigars, shall be determined by the executive board of the union.

17. Working single binder, \$1 extra.

18. No cigars containing Havana filler shall be made for less than \$10.

Apprentice Law. — Each shop shall be entitled to one apprentice provided one journeyman is employed his full time; two apprentices to 15 men; three to 25, and no shop shall be entitled to more than three. No apprentice shall work at the bench after 5 p.m. No apprentice shall work at the bench when rest of the shop is obliged to lay off.

Prices for Cigar Packing: 13 top 1-10, \$1; 17 and 20 top 1-10, \$1; 13 top 1-20, \$1.10; 17 top 1-20, \$1.25; 13 top 1-40, \$1.50; 12 top 1-80, \$2.50; 6 top 1-80, \$2; Perfectos, 15 cents extra.

Prices for Bundling: 1-10, \$1.10; 1-20 one bundle in box, \$1.25; 1-20 two bundles in box, \$1.10; 1-40 one ribbon (not pressed), \$1.35; 1-40 one ribbon or more, pressed in paper, \$1.85.

Every lot of 5,000 which has samples, two samples shall be packed at the price of said lot. All over said two samples at the price of 20 cents a 100.

Extras: Labeled cigars, 10 cents extra; band cigars, 25 cents extra; all over one sheet of tin foil in a box, 5 cents extra.

This bill of prices to take effect October 15, 1906.

Lynn.

GROCERY AND PROVISION CLERKS.

Grocery and Provision Clerks Union No. 131 and Grocery and Provision Dealers.

This agreement, mutually entered into this first day of October, A.D. 1906, by and between the Retail Clerks International Protective Association through their authorized agents [name], as president of Local No. 131, and [name], as secretary of Local No. 131, of the city of Lynn and State of Massachusetts, as parties of the first part, and [name of employer], of the city of Lynn and State of Massachusetts as party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That said parties of the first part in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned and mutually agreed upon by all parties, to be kept, done and performed, do hereby lease for the period of one year to the said party of the second part

[name of employer], union store card, the property of and issued by the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

Party of the second part agrees to retain in their employ only members, or those if eligible who will become members within thirty days from the date of their employment, of Local No. 131, Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

It is further understood and agreed that the hours during which the parties of the first part shall be required to work for the party of the second part, shall be as follows, except as otherwise hereinafter provided:

1. *Week days.* Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, not later than 6.30 p.m., Thursday not later than 12.30 p.m., Friday not later than 7 p.m., Saturday not later than 9.30 p.m.

If any employee is required by his employer to go to work before 6.30 a.m., said employee shall be allowed time out for breakfast, equivalent to the length of time before 6.30 a.m. that he is required to work.

2. *Holidays.* No work shall be performed on any holiday during the term of this agreement, except on Monday, June 17, 1907, when the employees shall work until 12 m., and in consideration thereof, shall only work until 12.30 p.m. on Thursday June 20, 1907.

In Thanksgiving week in the year 1906, employees shall work the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings before Thanksgiving until 9.30 p.m.

The employees shall work until 9.30 p.m. on the evening preceding the following holidays: Christmas, 1906. Washington's Birthday, Patriot's Day, Memorial Day, and Independence Day, 1907.

No work is to be performed on Labor Day, 1907.

The employees shall work until 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 27, 1906, and on Thursday, September 5, 1907.

3. *Overtime.* It is understood and agreed that all work other than herein provided, shall be deemed to be overtime work, and be paid for at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

The employers agree that the agent of Local No. 131 may call on the clerks and transact necessary business with them pertaining to said local, during business hours, on any day except Saturdays and days before holidays.

It is further agreed by all parties that the interests of each shall be mutually taken care of and advanced, and that any violation by the employer of the foregoing stipulations shall be sufficient cause for the surrender of the union store card. And upon demand of said local, through its authorized agent, said employer hereby agrees to surrender said card after such violation.

This agreement expires at 12 o'clock noon, October 1, 1907.

RECENT COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Wrongful Dismissal. — The case of *Gould v. McRae* was decided by the Divisional Court of Ontario, Canada, on March 30, 1907. Plaintiff, a machinist of St. Thomas, entered into an agreement in June, 1906, with the defendant, a manufacturer of Tilsonburg, to perform the duties of chief machinist in the engine works of defendant at a salary of \$677 per annum and a portion of the profits of the business. Plaintiff continued to work for defendant until October, 1906, when, as he alleged, he was dismissed without notice. He thereupon brought an action to recover \$200 damages for wrongful dismissal. Defendant set up that he had the right to dismiss plaintiff at any time, and that plaintiff refused to obey orders and was incompetent. At the trial the Judge of the County Court of Elgin adopted defendant's contentions and dismissed the action, but on appeal the Divisional Court reversed this decision and, holding that plaintiff could not be dismissed without reasonable notice, gave judgment in his favor for \$150 and costs. — *The Labour Gazette, Canada, May, 1907.*

Employer's Liability — Personal Injury to Employee on Special Car. — In the recent case of *Kilduff v. Boston Elevated Street Railway Company*, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the plaintiff could not recover damages for injury received by the plaintiff's intestate while being transported in a special car in which only those laborers were allowed to ride who were engaged on the particular job of repairing that section of the track over which the special car was being run. It appeared that at the time of the accident the plaintiff's intestate had finished his work for the day; that he was being transported by the defendant as an incident of his employment; and that the relation between the two parties was still that of master and servant, the employee having paid no fare. Notwithstanding these facts the evidence showed that the negligence complained of was that of a fellow servant and accordingly the plaintiff was not entitled to recovery.

What is a "Workman" within Employers' Liability Act? — In the recent English case of *Smith v. Associated Omnibus Co., Ltd.*, decided by the Divisional Court on March 15, 1907, it appeared that plaintiff, a motor omnibus driver, in the employ of the defendants, had his wrist fractured by the starting handle of a motor

omnibus flying back when he was attempting to start the engine.

In an action for damages for personal injuries brought by the plaintiff against his employers, the defendants, evidence was given that plaintiff was employed as a driver, and that it was part of his business to start the omnibus by means of the starting handle. In addition to this he was provided with a number of spanners and other small tools, and he was expected to repair anything that went wrong so far as he was able to do so. At the trial the judge held that this was not sufficient evidence to leave to the jury as to whether plaintiff was a workman under the Act or not.

On appeal it was held that a driver of a motor omnibus, who is provided with spanners and other small tools for the purpose of repairing anything that goes wrong with the machinery of the omnibus while he is driving it, is a "workman" within the meaning of s. 10 of the Employers' and Workmen Act, 1875, and therefore comes within the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. — *The Labour Gazette, Canada, May, 1907.*

Constitutionality of Eight-hour Law. — In the recent case of *Keefe v. People*, 87 Pac. 791, before the Supreme Court of Colorado, it appeared that John A. Keefe and others were convicted in the district court of the city and county of Denver of employing laborers on public improvements for a longer period than eight hours a day, from which judgment they appealed. The work was that of constructing a sewer for the city, and the statute limiting to eight a day the hours of labor of employees on public works was claimed to have no constitutional application. This claim the Supreme Court refused to allow, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The Court held: (1) that Mills Ann. St., Rev. Supp., §§ 280, 1, a, b, c, making it a criminal offense for any officer or agent of the State or its municipalities or any contractor thereof to employ any workman in the prosecution of public work for more than eight hours a day, and providing a penalty for violation thereof was not sustainable as a proper exercise of police power; (2) that the statute was a valid exercise of the State's proprietary power to prescribe for itself and its auxiliary branches of government, the terms and conditions on which work of a public character should be done; (3) that the fact that the city of Denver was created

by a constitutional amendment adopted by direct vote of the people, with power to frame its own charter, did not change the nature of its relation to the State or exempt it from State control in matters of public as distinguished from local character; (4) that the State cannot surrender to a municipality within its boundaries the power to enact laws to punish crime and misdemeanors, the operation of which shall extend to all the people of the State whether living in municipalities or counties created directly by the constitution, or organized under general laws.

Boycott — Union Labor — Injunction Granted and Damages Awarded. — In a damage suit brought by O. B. Schulz, a master baker of Racine, Wisconsin, against the Trades and Labor Council and affiliated unions of that city, an injunction was granted and damages were awarded the plaintiff on account of a boycott against his bakery placed by the defendants. It appeared that in addition to posting the plaintiff's name upon the "unfair" list, the Trades and Labor Council circulated among various unions, the plaintiff's patrons and the public generally, or aided in and was party to such circulation a circular advising the public not to buy bread of the plaintiff. As a result the plaintiff suffered a considerable injury to his business. In rendering his decision, Judge Fowler said that "An injury to one's business and trade is on the same footing as an injury to his tangible property, and the law furnishes a remedy for one as well as the other." He defined "Boycott" as "A combination of many to cause loss to one person by coercing others, against their will, to withhold from him their beneficial business intercourses, through threats that unless others do so the many will cause similar loss to them." He held that a boycott, though free from violence or threats of violence, is condemned by law and that the granting of an injunction restraining the defendants from placing the plaintiff's name on the "unfair list" or from distributing circulars bearing a notice advising the public not to buy goods of a certain person was not in violation of the constitutional provision guaranteeing freedom of speech and of the press. Accordingly he granted an injunction restraining the defendants "from doing the several specific acts of boycott, or any of them, for the purpose or as a means of diverting or interfering with the plaintiff's customers or trade." As damages he granted to the plaintiff \$2,500 for loss of profits from the time of the commencement of the boycotting acts up to the time of trial, and \$3,500 on account of injury to his business and his property engaged therein as a whole during the same period, or a total of \$6,000 damages. — *Baker's Review, January, 1907.*

Election of Officers of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. — In the recent cases of *Hickey v. Baine*, and *Murray v. Baine*, — N.W. — before

the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, it appeared that petitioners asked for writs of mandamus to compel the General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to issue certificates of election to the petitioners, respectively president and vice-president. A majority of general inspectors of elections declared the petitioners duly elected, but one member of the board dissented on the ground of fraud and declared their opponents elected. The executive board of the union set aside the election and ordered a new one. In the Supreme Judicial Court, Justice Morton reserved the case for the full court. The Court dismissed the case and held that the election dispute should be settled within the organization. In rendering the opinion of the Court, Justice Sheldon said: "If we assume that a writ of mandamus may properly be issued to secure possession of such offices as are here in question, and that these petitions could be brought against the respondent alone, although this would involve passing upon the rights of Tobin and Lovely without their being made parties or having any opportunity to be heard, yet we are of opinion that the petitions cannot be maintained.

"The rights of all the members of this voluntary association must be settled according to the provisions of the constitution which they have adopted. *Reynolds v. Royal Arcanum*, 192 Mass. 150. Accordingly, before these petitioners can invoke the aid of the court to secure them in the offices to which they severally claim to have been elected, it must be shown that they have exhausted the remedies available to them within the association and according to its rules. *Oliver v. Hopkins*, 144 Mass. 175; *Karelier v. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor*, 137 Mass. 368; *Chamberlain v. Lincoln*, 129 Mass. 70. The general inspectors of elections have counted and passed upon the ballots cast at the election at which the petitioners claim to have been elected, and have made a majority and a minority report thereof. The general executive board have passed upon these reports, and have ordered a new election. The power of the board to take this action under the circumstances of these cases is disputed, and has been argued with much learning and at considerable length. But we have not found it necessary to pass upon this question; for if the action of the board was wrong, whether because they had no jurisdiction of the question or because they took an erroneous view of either the law or the facts, there was a further remedy open to the petitioners under the constitution by appeal under sec. 106 to a convention to be held under sec. 108. It is impossible to read this constitution without seeing plainly that it was intended and purported to supply a full system of government by which the rights of all its members and the rights and duties of all its officers among themselves should be determined and regulated, under the management and control of the general executive

board, which, according to sec. 8, is to decide all questions of usage wherein the constitution is silent, but with a final and complete control in a convention to be held, subject to the desire of a majority of the local unions, in June of each year, or at any other time, upon vote of

such a majority. In our opinion, according to the decisions above cited, it was the duty of the petitioners to exhaust their remedy by appeal to such a convention before coming into the courts."

EXCERPTS

Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest.

Textile Instruction at North Adams.

Four years ago the Young Men's Christian Association at North Adams offered a course in textile design which in turn called for a course in mill calculations. The demand for textile instruction increased to such extent that a course in jacquard design was established last year and 20 men from several large textile mills in North Adams took the course under the direction of Mr. George Fuller, a graduate of the Lowell Textile School. Seventeen of the 20 men in the class made good designs, several of them unusually good ones, and actually wove these designs into cloth. The importance of this textile instruction was recognized by graduation exercises of this first class, to complete the full course, and that event, at which there was a large and enthusiastic attendance, encouraged a large number of mill operatives to take the course. The association plans to extend its work in this direction by adding power looms to its equipment in order that designs may be woven without resorting to the mills. By furnishing textile instruction in North Adams and in other places at a distance from the large textile schools, the association is endeavoring to meet the needs of a large number of young men in the textile mills of New England. — *A. D. Dean in The Textile World Record.*

Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

In its ninth annual report the Consumers' League of Massachusetts reports that, as a result of its activity during the past year, it now has 29 manufacturers, 35 tailor shops, and over 32 stores on its list of establishments entitled to use the Consumers' League Label, the use of which label signifies that the goods bearing it were manufactured, bought, or sold under right conditions. The routine work of the League has consisted in visiting these and other establishments, in advertising its work through the press and by public lectures and discussions, and in reporting to the proper authorities those violations of factory, store, and workshop laws which have come to its

notice. The League has been recognized by the National Child Labor Association as its official representative in this State. During the session of the Legislature in 1906, the League actively supported measures, two of which were passed, namely — Chapter 284, Acts of 1906, "An Act Relative to the Employment and School Attendance of Minors," and Chapter 499, Acts of 1906, "An Act Relative to the Illegal Employment of Minors and to the Duties of Truant Officers."

The financial report of the League, for the year ending January 1, 1907, showed expenditures amounting to \$4,042.87, of which amount \$1,000 was paid to the National Consumers' League. The performance by the members of much volunteer work, including even that of a clerical nature, enabled the League to perform its extensive work with the expenditure of only a very moderate sum of money.

The Consumers' Leagues of Pittsfield and of Wellesley College, which are affiliated with the State organization, reported increases in membership and encouraging progress.

Sheep Renting in Massachusetts.

An account of the unique enterprise of sheep renting to farmers undertaken by the New England Farm Stock Company, which was organized in 1905 under the laws of Massachusetts by the Greenfield Board of Trade, appears in the *Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers* for March, 1907. The capital stock, \$10,000 preferred and \$40,000 common, has all been paid in, about one-half of the issue being taken by New York men.

The company offers to lease or sell its sheep. Fearing loss of sheep by dogs or otherwise, the farmers prefer the lease proposition, and under the latter plan one-half the number of lambs and one-fourth of the wool raised go to the company as rental.

Three abandoned farms in the hill town of Leyden were rented last year as headquarters for the company's ranch, and a professional Scotch shepherd was hired with his high-bred

dogs to tend a flock of 700 to 1,000 sheep to be kept on the ranch. At this ranch, the farmers may purchase sheep, may have their sheep sheared and dipped, may have the wool carded for and made ready for market, and may observe how sheep are cared for by an expert.

The promoters of the enterprise are pleased with the prospects of success of their enterprise, although on account of large outlays at the outset, no dividend on investment could be properly declared. The article from which the above particulars were taken describes in detail other features of the enterprise, and concludes as follows:

"It is an interesting and valuable experiment; and, if, after a few more years of trial, it is shown that sheep can be made to pay a satisfactory and constant return on the investment, the day may return when Massachusetts will occupy a position in the industry, approaching in importance, the place held in the early part of the last century. Success in this line will mean much to the Commonwealth, and the disturbing problem of abandoned farms will be largely solved."

The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg.

The Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg, Pa., dedicated on April 11, comprises five departments—the library, museum of natural history, art gallery, music hall, and the newly-created technical schools. The structures in which these several departments are located are situated in Schenley Park, one of the most attractive pleasure grounds in the city. The main building is superbly proportioned and covers nearly five acres of ground. The library contains 225,000 volumes. The Hall of Architecture and the Hall of Sculpture, occupying the centre of the front of the building, are filled with masterpieces of painting, architecture, and sculpture.

A feature of the institute for which ample provision has been made consists of the technical schools. For these schools, a tract of land 32 acres in extent has been set off by the city, and the buildings will eventually inclose a quadrangle. The schools provide a complete system of technical education and consist of (1) the School of Applied Science, devoted to instruction in some specialized calling, such as architecture, chemistry, railroading, or electrical and mechanical practice; (2) the School of Apprentices and Journeymen, which offers evening instruction to men and boys already at work at some trade; (3) the School of Applied Design, which gives instruction in technical design and in mechanical processes used in the various arts; and (4) the Technical School for Women, where women may prepare to earn their livelihood. In these schools Mr. Carnegie is particularly interested. On April 5, he presented to the trustees of the institute \$4,000,000 for general purposes, doubling the previous endowment, and, in addition, \$1,000,-

000 for further extensions to the technical schools and \$1,000,000 for use when these schools shall have been opened to students. Thus the institute, while comprehensive in scope, provides also exceptional opportunity for experimenting along the lines of industrial education, unhampered by lack of funds or by lack of young industrial workers to whom it may offer these educational opportunities.—*The Iron Age*.

Inadequate Supply of Houses for Workmen.

The *Iron Age* in a recent number called attention to the inadequate supply of houses for workmen in New England. It is stated that the building of suitable dwellings to be let to workmen at moderate rentals has not kept pace with the growth of manufacturing in this section of the country, and that private enterprise is shunning this class of investments because of the very high prices of all kinds of building materials. Furthermore, workmen are becoming less inclined than formerly to seek homes at a distance from their place of employment. Accordingly, manufacturers find it necessary to provide dwelling houses for their employees, and in some instances they have found it necessary to locate branches of their establishments in several communities in order to secure an adequate supply of workmen. The textile mills have even erected and maintained whole villages, and other industrial establishments have, to a greater or less degree, been forced to adopt a similar plan. The concluding paragraph of the article reads as follows:

"The general condition is fully appreciated by those managing great establishments, whose growth has been more than normal during the past few years. . . . They realize that something must be done . . . to provide homes for new men as they are gathered from other places where industrial growth is not so rapid. The manufacturer who provides such buildings is, of course, contented with a smaller percentage of income from the investment than the private individual, whose only view-point is that of the actual return on his money from each house owned by him. This latter consideration has made itself felt in another form—namely, a material advance in rents—which is another strong incentive to workmen to seek employment where manufacturers provide houses for their employees."

Tannery Schools Needed.

There are no tanning schools in the United States. There is crying need for them, and some day a rich member of the shoe or leather trade will open his heart and do what ought to have been done many years ago. It is lamentable that if our young men wish to obtain a knowledge of the science and theory of the manufacture of leather they are compelled to

seek this education in England or Continental Europe. There is not the slightest reason why a first-class tanning school should not be successfully established and amply supported in the United States. — *Hide and Leather Reporter.*

A New School of Technology in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Legislature has recently made provision for the construction of a School of Technology to be located at Spray. Young men in the State, who are compelled to earn a livelihood while securing an education along technical lines, will be eligible to appointment as students in the school, and provision will be made for as many students as there are representatives in the lower house of the Legislature and for tuition and work enough to enable them to defray their current expenses. There are now 120 representatives, and each will have the privilege of selecting one student.

There are two woolen mills and eight cotton mills at Spray, and these may be relied upon for assistance in developing talent and executive ability in the students by providing work and opportunity to gain experience in the manufacture of textiles, in steam, hydraulic, electrical, and structural engineering, and also in work of the dyehouses and cotton warehouses. — *American Cotton Manufacturer.*

A Co-operative and Profit-sharing Plan.

In answer to the inquiry of this Bureau relative to the co-operative and profit-sharing plan recently adopted by the Republic Belting and Supply Company of Cleveland, Ohio, that company has sent the following particulars:

An opportunity has been afforded the employees to subscribe to the company's preferred stock, which pays seven per cent cumulative dividends. Each employee may subscribe for as many shares as he may be able to pay for at the rate of one dollar a month. The purpose in thus issuing the stock to the employees is to interest them in the most economical handling of the business. By thus having stockholders scattered about among the several departments of the factory, it is believed the work will be more efficiently carried on, as these stockholders will see that no drones are allowed to continue drawing salaries.

In addition to selling its stock to its employees, the company allows each one an annual bonus based on the amount of salary or wages which he or she receives and the number of years employed. At the end of the first year, a bonus of one per cent of the first year's salary is paid, at the end of the second year, two per cent of the second year's salary, and so on up to six years, and thereafter the same. Loyalty to the company and permanency of employment are thereby encouraged. The nature of the work rendered the establishment of a piece-work system inadvisable. The profit-sharing

plan, so-called, is in effect purely a distribution of bonuses or dividends on salaries or wages. This system applies to all employees in the office, the shipping and the factory departments, but not to salesmen, who are paid a commission on all sales. A commission of a fraction of one per cent is paid to salesmen on their first orders, and the percentage is increased up to two per cent as the amount of sales increases. The salesmen are thus encouraged to increase the amount of sales in order to obtain the highest rate of commission. The company also benefits accordingly, because the cost of doing business decreases proportionately as the volume of business increases. Some of the salesmen are enabled to earn from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year in commissions in addition to their salaries.

The company states that the plans outlined have not been fully tested as yet, but that it is confident that the results will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Argentine Department of Labor.

A National Department of Labor has been established in the Argentine Republic for the purpose, chiefly, of preparing labor legislation. The basis for this work can be obtained only from exact and continuous statistics and by methodical and impartial investigations. Since no satisfactory labor statistics exist for Argentina, the president of the new Department has begun by organizing a service of statistics and information to take up at once the study of some of the legislative reforms most urgently demanded for the protection of the rights of workingmen, and has invoked the aid and protection of the authorities and the people in the prosecution of the necessary investigations. — *Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, May, 1907, Madrid, Spain.*

Bureau of Labor, Uruguay.

A Bureau of Labor has recently been created in Uruguay. The decree establishing it provides that the bureau shall have charge of industrial and labor statistics and that it shall study the economic condition of the various branches of employment; the hygienic conditions of industrial establishments; questions with relation to hours of labor; strikes and their causes and the methods of preventing them; insurance against accidents, sickness, and disability; insurance for widows and orphans; old-age pensions; the influence of taxes on the life of the workingman; workingmen's homes; prices of articles of consumption; the cost of living; prices of the products of national industry; employment offices; instructions for the better preparation and technical training of the laboring and employing classes; organizations of workingmen and employers; the results of institutions designed to promote agreements between employers and

employed; savings institutions; and, in general, foreign legislation on all these questions.

— *Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, May, 1907, Madrid, Spain.*

Swedish Arbitration Law.

A law providing for the arbitration of labor conflicts in Sweden was passed December 31, 1906, to take effect January 1, 1907, and on the same day orders were issued dividing the kingdom into seven districts, for the purposes of the law, and prescribing in detail the duties of the mediators appointed under the law.

The text of the law is as follows:

Sec. 1. For each of the districts into which the kingdom shall, for this purpose, be divided by him, the King shall appoint a mediator whose duty it shall be to work for the settlement of conflicts between employers and employed, also of disputes among employers and various groups of workmen, in as far as such conflicts influence or affect labor conditions within the district.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the mediator to follow with close attention the labor conditions within his district; under the conditions and in the manner provided in this law to work for the adjustment of labor disputes which arise within the district; and, when requested, to give employers and employed information and advice on questions relating to agreements, which affect the labor situation and are calculated to promote good relations between employers and workmen and to prevent disturbing interruptions of work.

Sec. 3. When, within the district, there arises a dispute of such a nature that it results in a strike of large proportions or threatens so to result, the mediator shall, by a personal visit to the place where the trouble has broken out or in some other manner, bring the disputants into negotiations; shall inform himself carefully as to what the dispute is about; shall pledge the disputants, while awaiting an amicable settlement of the difficulty, not to enter upon, continue, or extend a strike; furthermore he shall invite the disputants or their chosen representatives to meet at an appointed time and place to hold a conference in the presence of the mediator and to seek, in the course of this conference, to determine the most suitable method to be followed in order to bring about the adjustment of the difficulty.

If the mediator considers it necessary, or if either of the disputants desires it, the mediator, after a conference with the disputants and after opportunity has been given the latter to submit proposals, shall summon experts, who, together with the mediator, shall constitute a board of arbitration.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply to labor conflicts which arise in one branch of industry, in a single industrial establishment, or in any labor enter-

prise, for which a special board of mediation, conciliation, or arbitration already exists, excepting when both parties to the controversy request the co-operation of the mediator or when the conditions make it apparent that the special board will not be called upon to adjust the dispute.

Sec. 5. If, in case of a dispute which is brought to the attention of the mediator, either one or both parties fail to respond to the invitation given in writing by the mediator to appear at an appointed time and place for a conference, in the presence of the mediator or a board, the mediator shall then notify the disputants in writing that he is ready to act further as mediator in the dispute, if his assistance in this direction is applied for. If a strike is protracted, or if the mediator finds it otherwise advisable, a new invitation may be given after a certain interval, with a view to mediation between the disputants, in the manner provided in sec. 3.

Sec. 6. The conferences which are held by the mediator or the board, with or between the parties to the dispute, shall have for their primary object to bring about an agreement in conformity with the propositions which may be made by the disputants themselves during the conferences; the mediator or the board is hereby empowered, in the manner and to the extent that such action appears desirable, in order to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, to make such changes and concessions in the propositions as seem fitting for this purpose.

Sec. 7. If a settlement cannot be effected in this manner, the mediator or the board shall then invite the disputants to entrust to one or more persons, whose decision the disputants pledge themselves to follow, the task of deciding between the two parties, after investigation, as to whether and how far the assertions of one or the other side are warranted and in what manner the controversy in question may best be settled in accordance therewith.

Sec. 8. If the parties to the dispute will submit their controversy to such a settlement as is provided for in sec. 7, the mediator or the board shall then endeavor, in as far as it is found to be necessary, to reconcile the differences of opinion which shall arise as to the person or persons to whom shall be entrusted the task set forth in the above-mentioned paragraph; it is the duty especially of the mediator, in the name of the disputants, to notify the person or persons who are chosen, and furthermore to give every assistance which can contribute to the accomplishment of the settlement desired by the disputants.

The mediator may not, however, undertake the above-mentioned task himself.

Sec. 9. The decision, mentioned in sec. 7, shall be given in writing and a copy thereof shall be sent immediately and without charge to each of the parties as well as to the mediator.

Sec. 10. As to the validity of the agreement,

covenants, or other resolutions which may be made or taken by the disputants in the conferences held in accordance with this law they are valid according to the matter of the resolutions and the manner in which they are taken, under the provisions of common law.

Sec. 11. If a controversy affects more than one district, it shall be the duty of the mediators whose districts are affected thereby to report it to the King as soon as possible, showing in as far as may be its extent, and the King shall name a mediator to adjust the difficulty.

Sec. 12. In special cases, where this is deemed expedient, the King may commission another person than the duly qualified mediator, provided for in sec. 1, to settle a labor conflict.

Sec. 13. The mediator must keep a journal in which shall be recorded all proceedings in a strike that requires his co-operation under this law. Agreements, covenants, or other resolutions which are made or entered into by the

disputants, as well as decisions rendered in pursuance of sec. 7, shall be entered in full in said journal or annexed thereto.

Every quarter the mediator must send to the board of trade (Kommerskollegium) a report of his work during the preceding quarter and must state therein the outcome of the labor disputes to which he gave his attention; there shall also be included in this report information as to the activity of the boards of conciliation and arbitration, as far as the mediator is able to obtain such information.

The report shall be printed through the board of trade.

Sec. 14. More minute instructions for the work of the mediator shall be given in the decree which shall be issued by the King.

Sec. 15. Special appropriations shall be made for compensating the mediator and the members of the boards provided for in sec. 3, par. 2. — *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, May, 1907, Berlin, Germany.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

SPECIAL CENSUSES.

The result of the special censuses of the city of Lawrence and the town of Framingham show the total population to be as follows: Lawrence (taken April 13, 1907), 76,616; Framingham (taken May 13, 1907), 12,609.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

In its year book recently issued by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the statement is made that the union began the year 1907 with a membership of 3,375, a force of 150 paid workers, and that its organization embraced 18 standing committees and departments, representing 103 volunteer workers. Detailed statements regarding the purpose and work of the several departments and committees appear in the year book. Of the many lines of work undertaken by the union, a few only may be spoken of in this connection.

In August, 1906, in collaboration with this Bureau, a report, entitled "Trained and Supplementary Workers in Domestic Service," was published. Beginning with the January, 1906, number, the union has published a monthly bulletin, which will make accessible to its membership and the public facts relating particularly to its work. As an educational experiment the union has entered into an agreement with Simmons College by which senior college students in the secretarial department will be sent to the union regularly for practice

in office work. The students will report in squads of four, regularly nine hours each week for one month, and will receive practice in order-taking, registration of employees, filing of records, use of telephone, and other clerical work.

A statement of the work of the employment office for domestics shows that, during the 18 months ending October 1, 1906, there were 13,706 employers registered, 6,572 employees were registered, 5,147 employees were placed, and 4,131 day workers were supplied. The number of permanent positions offered was, therefore, more than double the number of domestics available. The business agency, which aims to find positions for trained workers in employments other than domestic service, registered 2,330 employers, 2,417 employees, and filled 1,799 positions.

COMPENSATION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a compilation of railroad statistics recently issued by the Bureau of Railway News of Chicago a section is devoted to a consideration of the number and compensation of railroad employees in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1906. The report shows that 313 operating railroads, representing 206,960 miles of line, or, approximately, 94 per cent of the aggregate mileage of the United States, employed 1,460,778 persons or an average of 707 persons for each 100 miles of line. Complete returns would probably show a total

approximating 1,550,000 employees, which would indicate an increase in 10 years of 87.5 per cent in the number of employees.

The compensation of the 1,460,778 employees in 1906 amounted to \$900,828,208 or 38.83 per cent of the gross earnings of the 313 railroads reporting. On the basis of this showing it may be safely estimated that the aggregate compensation of railroad employees in the United States has increased over 100 per cent during the past decade while the average rate of pay has increased from 12 to 21 per cent.

The following comparative summary shows the average daily compensation of railroad employees in the United States for the years ending June 30, 1906, 1905, and 1896. Attention should be called to the fact that these averages do not in all cases show with absolute accuracy the daily earnings of railroad employees, because, as in the case of engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen, their work is not always measured by the day. They do show, however, what employees receive on an average for a day's work when all is reduced to a daily average, and form a competent basis for comparison:

CLASS.	1906	1905	1896
General officers, . . .	\$14.27	\$11.74	\$9.19
Other officers, . . .	5.93	6.02	5.96
General office clerks, . . .	2.25	2.21	2.21
Station agents, . . .	1.98	1.93	1.73
Other station men, . . .	1.80	1.71	1.62
Enginemen, . . .	4.18	4.12	3.65
Firemen, . . .	2.45	2.38	2.06
Conductors, . . .	3.55	3.50	3.05
Other trainmen, . . .	2.37	2.31	1.90
Machinists, . . .	2.72	2.65	2.26
Carpenters, . . .	2.36	2.25	2.03
Other shopmen, . . .	1.94	1.92	1.69
Section foremen, . . .	1.82	1.79	1.70
Other trackmen, . . .	1.37	1.32	1.17
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, . . .	1.80	1.79	1.74
Telegraph operators and dispatchers, . . .	2.17	2.19	1.93
Employees — account floating equipment, . . .	2.13	2.17	1.94
All other employees and laborers, . . .	1.85	1.83	1.65
ALL EMPLOYEES, . . .	\$2.09	1—	1—

¹ Not computed.

The averages for some of the classes, particularly general officers, are higher than final returns will show because the returns on which the above averages were based included all the larger systems. In general the wage rates in 1906 were slightly higher than in 1905 and in nearly every case decidedly higher than in 1896.

Failures in the United States, 1906.

The number of commercial failures in the United States during the year 1906, as reported by *Dun's Review*, was 10,682, the smallest number reported in any year since 1888, with the exception of 1892 and 1899. These failures formed 0.77 per cent of the total number of

concerns in business, a less percentage than that for any other year since 1881. The number of concerns in business in 1906 was 1,392,949, or 35,494 more than in 1905.

The following table shows the aggregate liabilities, assets, and excess of liabilities over assets for all failing concerns in 1906 and in 1905, together with the increase in each of these items in 1906 over 1905:

CLASSIFICATION.	1906	1905	Increase in 1906 over 1905
Liabilities, . . .	\$119,201,515	\$102,676,172	\$16,525,343
Assets, . . .	66,610,322	57,826,090	\$8,784,232
EXCESS OF LIABILITIES, . . .	\$52,591,193	\$44,850,082	\$7,741,111

Although there were \$38 failures less in 1906 than in 1905, the aggregate liabilities of the failing concerns were greater by \$16,525,343. The average liabilities of the failing concerns in 1906 were \$11,159 and in 1905 they were \$8,913. In explanation of this peculiar situation the *Review* states that "the increase in aggregate losses of all failures may be traced to conditions so far outside the zone of influence on general conditions that no ill effects were felt beyond the few concerns directly connected. In this class may be found the insurance disasters caused by the calamity at San Francisco, a few brokerage houses that speculated unwisely, and some results of excesses in real estate operations at a few points."

The following table shows the number of failures of manufacturers, by classes, in 1905 and 1906, and also the increase or decrease in number of failures in 1906 as compared with 1905:

GROUP OF INDUSTRIES.	Number of Failures.		Decrease in 1906 compared with 1905
	1906	1905	
Iron foundries and nails, . . .	46	54	8
Machinery and tools, . . .	132	196	64
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods, . . .	16	30	14
Cottons, lace, and hosiery, . . .	6	14	8
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers, . . .	291	336	45
Clothing and millinery, . . .	397	429	29
Hats, gloves, and furs, . . .	36	57	21
Chemicals, drugs, paints, and oils, . . .	47	66	19
Printing and engraving, . . .	123	172	49
Milling and bakers, . . .	150	212	62
Leather, shoes, and harness, . . .	60	77	17
Liquors and tobacco, . . .	97	107	10
Glass, earthenware, and bricks, . . .	93	86	7
All other, . . .	996	893	103
TOTALS, . . .	2,490	2,726	236

¹ Increase.

The number of manufacturers who failed in 1906 was 2,490, which was 236 less than in 1905.

In all except two of the 14 classes of manufacturers given above, decreases in number of failures were noted.

The following table shows, by groups of industries, the amount of liabilities in 1906 and 1905 and the increase or decrease in liabilities in 1906 as compared with 1905:

Liabilities.

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	1906	1905	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1906 Compared with 1905
Iron foundries and nails, Machinery and tools, Woolens, carpets, and knit goods, Cottons, lace, and hosiery, Lumber, carpenters and cooperers, Clothing and millinery, Hats, gloves, and furs, Chemicals, drugs, paints, and oils, Printing and engraving, Milling and bakers, Leather, shoes, and harness, Liquor and tobacco, Glass, earthenware, and bricks, All other, TOTALS,	\$2,842,378 6,142,741 727,449 158,000 5,411,163 3,989,378 666,627 1,346,297 1,786,225 1,087,642 1,808,225 871,085 3,333,862 15,504,290 \$45,675,362	\$1,729,184 5,359,582 1,541,119 1,100,900 6,015,870 3,701,558 475,936 1,499,901 1,795,945 1,036,757 1,828,442 1,524,178 1,748,273 14,894,984 \$44,252,629	+\$1,113,194 +783,159 -813,670 -942,900 -604,707 +287,820 +190,691 -153,604 -9,720 +50,885 -20,217 -653,093 +1,585,589 +609,306 +\$1,422,733

The aggregate liabilities of the 2,490 manufacturers who failed in 1906 was \$45,675,362, which was \$1,422,733, or 3.22 per cent, greater than the aggregate for 1905. In seven of the 14 manufacturing classes given above the liabilities were smaller in 1906 than in 1905. The largest increase was in the class embracing glass, earthenware, and bricks, owing to a few especially large failures, and in the class embracing iron foundries and nails there was also a very large increase. On the other hand, notable improvement appears in the leading textile industries, both cotton and woolen manufacturing liabilities in 1906 falling far below those of the previous year.

The number of traders who failed in 1906 was 7,843, which was 632, or about eight per cent, less than in 1905. The aggregate liabilities of the 7,843 traders who failed in 1906 was \$48,-186,136, which was \$3,568,367, or 6.89 per cent, less than the aggregate for 1905.

There were 349 failures of brokers and transporters in 1906, whose aggregate liabilities were \$25,340,017, as compared with 319 such failures in 1905, involving liabilities of \$6,669,040. The increase of \$18,670,977 in this one class, in 1906 as compared with 1905, was in itself

quite sufficient to account for the increase in total commercial liabilities.

There were 58 failures of banking establishments in 1906, representing liabilities of \$18,-805,380, as compared respectively with 78 failures and liabilities of \$20,227,155 in 1905. Although the decrease in number of banking failures in 1906 was somewhat over 25 per cent, the decrease in amount of liabilities was decidedly not in proportion thereto, being only about seven per cent.

Accidents to Miners in Austria.

Under the law of July 28, 1889, regulating miners' corporations or brotherhoods, the corporations are entitled to assistance from the central reserve funds in paying benefits in cases of collective accidents (Massenunfälle) — that is, accidents in which more than five insured persons are injured or killed. From the yearly reports of the commission for the administration of the central reserve fund, it appears that in 11 of the years between 1890 and 1905 there were 22 such collective accidents for which the miners' corporations required assistance. During the other five years of the period (1897, 1898, 1901, 1903, and 1904) no collective accidents were reported.

As the result of the 22 accidents (20 of which occurred in coal mines), 14 persons were permanently disabled and 984 persons were killed, leaving 663 widows and 1,560 orphans. Benefits paid by the miners' corporations on account of these accidents amounted to \$390,621, of which sum \$126,144, or 32.29 per cent, was allowed from the central reserve fund. — *Soziale Rundschau*, April, 1907, Vienna.

Female Labor in France.

Every step in the progress of the use of steam in industry has opened new employment for women and children. In the Departments of the Pas de Calais and Aisne 50,000 persons are employed in the tulle factories, and two-thirds of them are women and girls. Over one-half the persons employed in the weaving and throwing of silk are women and children. The employment of all these women and children has driven men out of the business on account of the reduction of wages and has materially deteriorated the artistic character of the silk. It is stated that for every 100 men employed in the cotton mills of France there are 58 women and girls, in the woolen mills 69, and in the silk mills 71.

Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statisticians record a working population of 19,750,075, of whom 6,805,510 are women and girls. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is 8,176,569, of whom 2,658,952 are women. Of the 1,822,620 people engaged in commerce, 689,999 are women, and of the 1,015,039 people employed in domestic pursuits 791,176 are females. Those engaged in industrial pursuits furnish employment to 5,819,855 people, of

whom 2,124,642 are women. The percentage of females employed in four branches of labor is: Agriculture, 28; commerce, 35; domestic pursuits, 77; and learned professions, 33. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2875.*

Special German Census of Commerce and Industry.

According to a report from Consul H. W. Harris, at Mannheim, an important census was taken on June 12 of this year in Germany especially concerning matters relating to the vocations of the population. The data is expected to prove much more comprehensive than any similar data heretofore collected in

the Empire. It will show the number of persons of both sexes, whether married or single, in the various industries; the number of minors engaged in different employments; the number of those engaged at hand work, or with machinery, or both; and the extent to which home labor enters into manufacturing and trade. Careful inquiry will be made into all branches of agriculture, commerce, forestry, and stock raising. The employment of the people in wholesale and retail trade as well as in foreign commerce will be considered, as will matters pertaining to the invalid and other insurance systems conducted by the state or otherwise. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2899.*

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

[This department of the Bulletin will contain information valuable to the manufacturer, merchant, and exporter, and the public generally. It is based upon the daily reports of the Bureau of Manufactures of the National Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as upon original reports filed in this Office.]

Foreign Steamship Service.

Australia.

The new United Tyser Line, an organization comprising the Tyser Line, the German-Hansa Steamship Company, and the German Australian Steamship Company, will dispatch steamers (whether full or otherwise) on advertised dates every three weeks from New York for the following Australian ports, viz., Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and to ports in New Zealand. The first vessel to inaugurate the service was to be the Hansa steamer "Trautenfels" on April 20 for Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, followed by the "Hawke's Bay" on May 11 for Melbourne and Sydney, and Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, and Port Chalmers, in New Zealand; then by the "Itzehoe" on June 1 for Australian ports, and thereafter by vessels and dates to be advertised.

France.

Two sister ships of over 5,500 tons each, intended primarily for third-class passengers and freight, are now under construction. The question of carrying second-class passengers is now under consideration and will be decided shortly. It is the intention, in case the new ships are not completed by the coming fall, to put on two vessels the company has now in use on other lines. It has also been determined by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to establish a line of steamships to New Orleans, and while the sailing place in France has not yet been fixed, it is probable that Bordeaux will be a calling port.

Nicaragua.

It is intended that the new 3,500-ton steamer "Sibiria," which leaves New York for Jamaica and Colon every four weeks, will call at San Juan on the trip between Cartagena and Port Limon. The first regular call was made May 3, and evidently the steamer was well patronized, as there were 26 cabin and 95 steerage passengers, and 30 laborers in addition to the crew — in all, 212 persons on board. The trip to this port consumes about 13 days. If notice of these sailings was published by the post-office in New York it would afford an additional and direct mail from the United States.

Samoa.

Consul George Heimrod writes from Apia that the commercial relations between Samoa and the United States show a lack of shipping facilities that places a serious handicap upon the development of trade. He adds: "During 1906 the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, carrying mail, freight, and passengers between San Francisco and Pacific ports, were unable to maintain a regular service on this route. This was partly due to the San Francisco catastrophe, but principally owing to the frequent repairs of the steamers. In contrast to these unfavorable conditions, the Union Steamship Company, of Sydney, Australia, has placed larger and more commodious steamers on their route. Two steamers of this line, with good passenger accommodations, make monthly round trips, sailing from Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, Australia, stopping at Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga,

making connections with the Vancouver line plying between Vancouver, Honolulu, and Fiji. There are also a number of sailing vessels making trips between Apia, Auckland, and Sydney, carrying merchandise, and returning with copra from Apia. Only one sailing vessel, with a cargo of lumber and merchandise, and one yacht, chartered by the Carnegie Institute for scientific observations, arrived last year at this port from the United States. The other sailing vessels, flying the American flag and entering the harbor of Apia, were small schooners plying between Upolu and Tutuila. It is evident that as long as American shipping facilities are not improved American manufacturers have no opportunity to secure very much of the trade of Samoa."

Wanted.

[Wherever a "file number" is mentioned in the following notes, it is to be understood that the names and addresses, together with additional information, may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. The file number must always be mentioned when writing for more definite information.]

Dress goods. — An American consular officer in Germany furnishes the name of a merchant in a large city there who would like to establish a correspondence with Massachusetts manufacturers of ladies' dress goods in anticipation of large purchases, if terms are satisfactory. File No. 1076.

Packing-house machinery. — Consul M. K. Moorhead, of Belgrade, reports that American exporters of packing-house machinery should communicate with the English firm [address on file at Bureau of Manufactures] which is about to erect a meat-packing and fruit-preserving plant in Servia. Mr. Moorhead also sends the names of four concerns conducting abattoirs in Servia, with whom some business might be done. Correspondence with these should be in German. He states that Servia is now enjoying a wonderful prosperity in the meat-packing industry, and all these plants are daily increasing their outputs. File No. 1081.

Meat cutters and sausage machines. — Consul Moorhead likewise sends the addresses of three Servian butcher shops and retail meat dealers who desire catalogues of small meat cutters and sausage machines. He states that hardware stores in Belgrade [a list of such already on file at the Bureau of Manufactures] deal in meat choppers and that there is a good chance for selling these articles to a considerable extent. File No. 1082.

Canned fish, lobsters, etc. — An Austrian merchant desires to sell canned salmon and canned lobster. He states that he is in a position to sell considerable quantities of canned

fruits and also canned salmon and canned lobster. The merchant is prepared to furnish bank references and desires connections with first-class Massachusetts firms. File No. 1084.

Plumbing supplies. — A prominent contractor in the Levant complains that orders for sanitary plumbing placed by him in America were not filled, though he wrote repeatedly during a period of eight months. When it became necessary to fulfill his contracts, he wrote to Germany, and his order was filled within 15 days. The American consular representative at the city in question furnishes his address with the view to putting him in touch with American plumbing supply exporters who will handle orders properly. File No. 1085.

House paints and enamels. — The British consul in Madeira reports a ready and profitable market there in spite of the high protective duties.

American products for Switzerland. — A New York business firm writes that clients of theirs in Switzerland wish to establish a general American agency for the sale of the following Massachusetts products: Machinery, tools, agricultural machinery, locks and keys, canned fruit and vegetables, evaporated and fresh apples, and meat preserves. They desire to enter into correspondence with suitable manufacturers and dealers. File No. 1092.

Machinery for Chinese factories. — With the permission of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, the Acting Salt Commissioner of the Ch'anglu Circuit, Chou, is about to contract a foreign loan of five million taels, covered by the Salt Revenue of that Circuit. The loan is needed for the erection of a cotton spinning and weaving mill and cement works in Chihli province. File No. 1093.

Hardware and builders' tools. — The British consul in Madeira says that there exists a profitable and ready market for all kinds of hardware and locks and tools for carpenters, plumbers, and stonemasons in spite of the high protective tariff.

Fruit evaporators. — R. P. Starling & Co., Mutual Buildings, Darling street, Cape Town, South Africa, would be glad to get in touch with a manufacturer of a good fruit evaporator. Considerable attention is being directed to the drying and preserving of fruit there, and, given the right article and the right price, this firm thinks it is in a position to handle the business satisfactorily. Their buying is done through London agents, S. Hollick & Co., 16 Basinghall street, London, E. C., England.

Machinery. — Eugene Rigaut, 23 Rue de Bonnel, Lyons, France, wants to become an

intermediary between American and French business houses. The products which interest him at present are machinery and tools for working wood and metal, refrigerating and ice-making equipment, and all kinds of apparatus used in making chocolate, confectionery, cakes, crackers, etc.

Cars for electric railroad. — Dimitri Lichatscheff, machinery agent, Odessa, Russia, wants eight-wheel cars for electric railway. The cars must provide accommodation for first and second class below and for third class on top, and must be of the latest type and solidly constructed.

American importing and colonial re-exporting. — Consul F. D. Hill sends from Amsterdam the names of three commercial bureaus at that Dutch city which place their *gratuitous* services at the command of American merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Hill also sends complete lists of the houses in Amsterdam which import American goods. These are on file at the Bureau of Manufactures. File No. 1074.

Firearms. — An American consul in Africa writes: "I have had numerous requests, principally from persons desiring to order for their own use an American shotgun or revolver, for permission to see catalogues of these articles. I have had a similar request with reference to revolvers and ammunition from one dealer." File No. 1104.

Shoemakers' findings. — The Bureau of Manufactures has the name of a business man in South Africa who intends to open a supply house for shoemakers' findings, and requests manufacturers and jobbers to communicate with him. File No. 1105.

Farm and industrial machinery. — A native merchant at Cawnpore, India, where there is a model farm to teach the handling and working of modern implements, is prepared to undertake the introduction of American agricultural and manufacturing machinery suiting the need of the country, and will be pleased to correspond with manufacturers of such machinery in Massachusetts. File No. 1106.

Vulcanized fiber. — A firm in Southern Europe advises us that it is desirous of corresponding with American manufacturers of vulcanized fiber with a view of placing large orders for shipment to the country in question. File No. 1107.

School supplies. — A South American country has just authorized 153 new rural schools.

As some American school furniture and equipment is now in use there, the American consul thinks that our manufacturers may be able to secure the contracts for furnishing all or part of these supplies. File No. 1108.

Preserves, Sauces, etc. — The secretary of a chamber of commerce in Great Britain has written to an American consul as follows: A firm which is a member of my chamber, and which has been established for half a century and manufactures high-class products, such as malt vinegar, sauce, relish, ketchup, etc., is prepared to act as sole agents in Great Britain for American firms exporting goods not conflicting with those named, but suitable for sale by grocers and provision dealers. My correspondents have thirty representatives who sell to many wholesale and retail grocers throughout the kingdom. These grocers have commodious premises where they may store considerable stock. File No. 1110.

Leather, fine and fancy. — The British consul in Madeira says that there exists a profitable and ready market for fine and fancy leather in spite of the high protective tariff.

Leather. — A prominent importer in Holland writes: "The uncertainty in the delivery of American leather and non-compliance with the terms of the contract cause many buyers here to break off their American relations. I, myself, have had an unfortunate experience with an American leather manufacturer of Philadelphia, who shipped to me \$8,000 worth of bad leather (payment bill of lading attached to draft) on which I lost about \$800. Proper delivery of goods is frequently very untrustworthy, while many manufacturers do not give measure in accordance with the measure numbers on the skins. In general, my American leather business is very unsatisfactory."

Woolen machinery. — *The South African Export Gazette* publishes a letter from J. M. Buckman, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, who is anxious to secure as much information as possible regarding the best types of machinery for woolen manufacturing, including all the processes used in the treatment of wool from the moment it leaves the farm until it is delivered to the dealer.

Washing machines and dish-washing apparatus. — An American consul in South America states that he has been requested to furnish the addresses of firms exporting washing machines and appurtenances, and dish-washing machinery. File No. 1129.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The following issues of the annual reports of this Department remain in print and will be forwarded when requested, upon receipt of the price set against each Part and bound volume.

Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1893. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. This report contains a special report on Unemployment, and Labor Chronology for the year 1893; this latter will be mailed separately for 5 cents.

1896. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, second part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1896 (postage 5 c.).

1897. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897 (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, third part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1897 (postage 5 c.).

1898. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Sunday Labor (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, fourth part (postage 15 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1898 (postage 5 c.).

1899. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston since 1874 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1899 (postage 10 c.).

1900. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Population of Massachusetts in 1900; II. The Insurance of Workingmen (postage 10 c.); III. Graded Prices, 1816-1891 (postage 15 c.).

1903. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Race in Industry (postage 5 c.); II. Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (postage 5 c.); III. Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1903 (postage 5 c.).

1905. Bound in cloth, postage 20 cents. Contains, I. Industrial Education of Working Girls (postage 5 c.); II. Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States (postage 5 c.); III. Old-age Pensions (postage 5 c.); IV. Industrial Opportunities not yet Utilized in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); V. Statistics of Manufactures: 1903-1904 (postage 5 c.); VI. Labor and Industrial Chronology (postage 5 c.).

1906. Bound in cloth, postage 20 cents. Contains, Part I. The Apprenticeship Sys-

tem (postage 5 c.); II. Trained and Supplemental Employees for Domestic Service (postage 5 c.); III. The Incorporation of Trade Unions (postage 5 c.); IV. Statistics of Manufactures: 1904-1905 (postage 5 c.); V. Labor Laws of Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); VI. Labor and Industrial Chronology (postage 10 c.).

1907. Part I. Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts, 1906 (postage, 5 c.).

Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures.

Publication begun in 1886, but all volumes previous to 1892 are now out of print. Each volume contains comparisons, for identical establishments, between two or more years as to Capital Devoted to Production, Goods Made and Work Done, Stock and Materials Used, Persons Employed, Wages Paid, Time in Operation, and Proportion of Business Done. The Industrial Chronology which forms a Part of each report up to and including the year 1902 presents an Industrial Chronology by Towns and Industries. Beginning with the year 1903, the Industrial Chronology is combined with that for Labor under the title of Labor and Industrial Chronology and forms a part of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor. Beginning with the year 1904, the Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures was discontinued as a separate volume and now forms a part of the Report on Labor.

The volumes now remaining in print are given below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount of postage needed to secure them:

1892 (15 c.); **1893** (15 c.); **1894** (15 c.); **1895** (15 c.); **1896** (10 c.); **1897** (10 c.); **1898** (15 c.), contains also a historical report on the Textile Industries; **1899** (10 c.); **1900** (10 c.); **1902** (10 c.); **1903** (10 c.).

Special Reports.

A Manual of Distributive Co-operation — 1885 (postage 5 c.).

Reports of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in America — 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 (postage 5 cents each).

LABOR BULLETINS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

These Bulletins contain a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the Social and Industrial Condition of the Workingman, together with leading articles on the Condition of Employment, Earnings, etc. The following numbers are the only ones now remaining in print, and will be forwarded upon receipt of five cents each to cover the cost of postage.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts—Net Profits of Labor and Capital—The Inheritance Tax—Absence after Pay Day—Pay of Navy Yard Workmen—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905—The Loom System—Weekly Day of Rest—Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works—The Census Enumerators of 1905—Average Retail Prices, October and April—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-Collectable Indebtedness—Pawnbrokers' Pledges—Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations—Labor Legislation in 1906—Current Comment on Labor Questions: The Inheritance Tax—Industrial Information—Industrial Agreements—Trade Union Notes—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 43, September, 1906. Organization of Trade Schools—Textile Schools in the United States—Convention of Labor Bureaus—Maternity Aid—Stone meal as a Fertilizer—Injunctions against Strikes and Lockouts—Industrial Information—Industrial Agreements—Trade Union Notes—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Trade Union Directory for 1906.

No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes—Child Labor and the Census—Cotton Manufacturing in Massachusetts in 1850 and 1905—Railroad Pensions in the United States and Canada—Convict Labor in Massachusetts—The President on Labor Matters—Trade Union Notes—Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment: Old-age Pensions—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.

No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts—State Free Employment Office—Insurance against Un-

employment in Foreign Countries—The Metropolitan District—Population: Boston and Massachusetts—Labor Legislation: United States and Canada, 1906—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Industrial Information.

No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Taxpayers—Distributive Co-operation in New England—Industrial Education for Shoe Workers—Technical Education: England and the United States—Females in Gainful Occupations, 1895, 1905—Strikes and Lockouts: Massachusetts, 1905-06—State Free Employment Office—Labor Legislation in Foreign Countries, 1906—Current Comment: Large versus Small Families—Trade Union Notes—Industrial Agreements—Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Industrial Information.

No. 48, April, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and Other States, No. 1, Comparison for Certain Industries—The German Workman—Business Advertising—Postal Savings Banks—State Free Employment Office—Trade Union Notes—Industrial Agreements—Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Industrial Information.

No. 50, June, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and Other States, No. 3, Comparison by States—Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts, 1906—Free Employment Offices—Estimated Population of Massachusetts Cities, 1906-1910—Trade Unions in Foreign Countries—Quarterly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Trade Union Notes—Industrial Agreements—Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Industrial Information—Index to Bulletins Nos. 45 to 50.

No. 51, July-August, 1907. The Place of Birth of the Inhabitants of Massachusetts—The Place of Birth of the Inhabitants of the City of Boston—Massachusetts Forestry—The Deaf—Wage Agreements in Fall River Cotton Mills—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1907—Help Wanted in New England's Cotton Mills—Free Employment Offices in Foreign Countries—Municipal Pawn Shops in France and Germany—Employees, Mutual Benefit Associations in Massachusetts, 1906—Movement of Manufacturing Establishments in Massachusetts, 1906—Factory Construction in Massachusetts, 1906—Failures in Massachusetts, 1906—Trade Union Notes—Industrial Agreements—Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Industrial Information.

